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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

MITI Announces 5-Point Plan To Increase Imports	C 1
Abe Calls for Fight Against Protectionism	C 1
Nakasone Defends Auto Export Quota Increase	C 2
Komoto on Relaxing Economic Regulations	C 3
Participation in Manned U.S. Space Base Urged	C 3
U.S. Experts To Give 'Star Wars' Briefings	C 4
PRC Military Expert To Meet Defense Agency's Kato	C 4
Okinawan Dietmen Protest Stray Bullet Incident	C 4
[OKINAWA TIMES 12 Apr]	
Fujitsu Markets World's Fastest Supercomputer	C 5

NORTH KOREA

Ho Chong-suk Speech Supports SPA Talks Proposal	D 1
China Supports Parliamentary Talks Proposal	D 3
Chondoist Chongu Party Supports SPA Proposal	D 3
National Conference of Agitators Opens 11 April	D 4
Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il Attend	D 6
TASS Cited on U.S., South 'War Preparations'	D 6
Editorial Cited on Leadership of Kim Il-song	D 7
[NODONG SINMUN 9 Apr]	
Steel Production To Be Radically Increased	D 8
WPK Sends Condolence Message to Albanian Party	D 9
Norodom Sihanouk Arrives in Pyongyang for Visit	D 9
Czechoslovak Party Leader Meets WPK Delegation	D 9
GDR Agricultural Production Official Arrives	D 9
Dominican Labor Party Delegation Arrives	D 10
Hwang Chang-yop Honors Group	D 10

SOUTH KOREA

North Proposal Seen as Bid for Tripartite Talks	E 1
[THE KOREA HERALD 12 Apr]	
Parties Seen Nearing Political Compromise	E 2
[THE KOREA HERALD 12 Apr]	
NKDP To Push Parliamentary Revision in Assembly	E 3
[THE KOREA TIMES 12 Apr]	
Yi Min-u Says Democracy Needed for Reunification	E 3
Situation on Opening of National Assembly Reviewed	E 4
[TONG-A ILBO 11 Apr]	
Socialist Parties Merge Into One 11 April	E 5
[THE KOREA TIMES 12 Apr]	
Police, Students Clash After SNU Rally	E 5
[THE KOREA TIMES 12 Apr]	
YONHAP Cites PRC TV on Asian Games Attendance	E 5
ROK, Japan Agree on Economic Cooperation Plan	E 6
Company Receives Construction Order From Libya	E 6
Libya Seen as Promising Market for ROK Firms	E 7
Government Report Says Economic Prospects 'Cloudy'	E 7

BURMA

PRC Officials Arrive for Boundary Meeting	G	1
Bangladesh Labor, Manpower Minister Arrives	G	1
Meets San Yu	G	1
Meets Ye Gaung, Chit Hlaing	G	2
Departs 10 Apr	G	2

CAMBODIA

Soviet Foreign Ministry Delegation Departs	H	1
Polish Official Comments on Bilateral Relations	H	1
Heng Samrin Birthday Message to SRV's Le Duan	H	2
Son Sann Interviewed on Strategy, U.S. Aid	H	2
[Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS 6-7 Apr]		

LAOS

Paklai Forces Claim Ambushed by Thai Troops	I	1
Phoun Sipaseut Receives CPSU Delegation	I	1
Phoumi Vongvichit Receives SRV Delegation	I	1

THAILAND

Refugee Evacuation Stopped by Thai Military	J	1
[THE NATION REVIEW 12 Apr]		
Interview With Air Force Chief on F-16's	J	1
[SIAM RAT 11 Apr]		
Security Forces Capture 3 CPM Camps in Sweep	J	3
[THE NATION REVIEW 12 Apr]		

VIETNAM

PRC, U.S. Use 'Thailand Card' Against Indochina	K	1
Ambassador to UN Speaks on Neocolonialism	K	5
Vo Nguyen Giap Addresses Education Seminar	K	5
PRC 'Plots and Tricks' Along Border Area Revealed	K	6
[NHAN DAN 11 Apr]		
Conference Held on Building Local Organizations	K	8

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Comments on Gandhi's Absence in Bandung	N	1
SRV Defense Minister Expected To Arrive Today	N	1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir To Seek Prospective Investors in Europe	O	1
--	---	---

SINGAPORE

French Premier Holds Talks With Deputy Premier	O	1
Meets With Lee	O	1
Trade Office, 2 Trade Missions to PRC Planned [AFP]	O	2

PHILIPPINES

Guerrilla Leaders Hold Press Conference in Mindanao	[AFP]	P 1
Military Intensifies Operations in Northern Samar		P 2
Imelda Marcos, USSR Ambassador Discuss Barter Trade		P 2
Marcos Asks All Sectors' Help in Economic Recovery		P 3

MITI ANNOUNCES 5-POINT PLAN TO INCREASE IMPORTS

OW120447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) announced Friday a five-point plan aimed at increasing imports of manufactured goods into Japan. MITI Minister Keijiro Murata told Friday's cabinet meeting that MITI will shortly call on Japan's 60 leading automobile, electrical appliance, electronics and machinery makers, trading houses, department stores and supermarkets to make special efforts to import more manufactured goods. MITI will advise major exporting firms, including Toyota Motor Corp., Nippon Steel Corp., and Mitsui and Co., to appoint a manager in charge of imports, formulate a concrete import plan and provide a progress report to MITI.

The other four measures are holding large-scale import fairs, expanding MITI's STEP (Specified Products Trade Expansion Program) to promote foreign product sales in Japan, upgrading financial assistance to imports of manufactured goods and a special campaign to increase public awareness of the importance of imports. Expansion of imports of manufactured goods is indispensable for sound development of the Japanese economy and stability of national life, as it is impossible to maintain harmonious external economic relations only through rising exports, MITI officials said.

Murata is scheduled to invite top officials of the 60 major firms as well as businessmen's representatives to meet him April 22 so he can directly ask them to make "revolutionary changes" in their attitudes so as to increase imports, the officials said.

The MITI-affiliated Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) will open large-scale import fairs in Tokyo in the summer, Kitakyushu in October and Yokohama around November, they said. JETRO will also open a "made-in-Europe fair," tentatively scheduled to be held in Kobe in March next year, business confab sessions across the nation by inviting a South Korean Mission in May and a Chinese mission in November. [paragraph as received]

MITI will also upgrade the STEP system to help market research activities for specified foreign goods and support other marketing activities in Japan, the officials said.

The Export-Import Bank of Japan lowered interest rates on loans for funding manufactured good imports from 7.55-7.2 percent to 7.1-6.8 percent, effective Tuesday.

Among special campaign activities, MITI will put up posters inside carriages of major trains in Tokyo and Osaka for up to 12 days starting next Sunday and Murata will appear on a television program sponsored by the government April 20 to win national understanding for the importance of increasing imports of manufactured goods, the officials said.

ABE CALLS FOR FIGHT AGAINST PROTECTIONISM

OW111313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1301 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Paris, April 11 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, addressing a ministerial council session of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) here, called Thursday for renewed fight against protectionism and the launching of a new round of multilateral trade talks next spring.

Formal preparations for the new multilateral talks should be started in the middle of this year, he said. Touching on criticisms that the Japanese market has not been opened wide enough, Abe pointed out that Japan adopted a new market-opening package only two days ago. He described as a "wrong, one-sided perception" that as long as a trade imbalance persists, the Japanese market must be considered closed. What is important, he said, is to establish rules for stable trade in accordance with the principles of the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT), while maintaining the momentum of resistance to protectionism.

The importance of the proposed new round of multilateral trade talks lies in preventing the nullification of the GATT principles, strengthening the free trade system and contributing to setting up stable trade rules in services and other new fields reflecting changes in the world economic structure, the foreign minister said. In this context, he welcomed the European Community's (EC) recent announcement of its intention to take part in the new multilateral talks. Foreign minister Abe spoke as the ministerial council discussed trade issues in the afternoon on the first day of the two-day session at the headquarters of the 24-nation OECD.

The agenda of the multilateral trade talks, he said, should be a balanced package with due regard given to the developing nations' interests as well. He stressed the importance of obtaining the participation of as many developing countries as possible. In the course of talks on relations with developing countries in the morning, Foreign Minister Abe declared Japan's policy of setting a new medium-term target for its official development assistance (ODA) from 1986 in an effort to ensure steady expansion of Japan's ODA. He noted Japan has just attained its medium-term target of doubling its ODA. In the fiscal 1985 budget, he said, Japan increased ODA by 10 percent.

Referring to the great shock he received when he toured famine-stricken African nations in November last year, the Foreign Minister said Japan plans to provide about 60 billion yen (equivalent to about 240 million dollars) in aid to troubled African nations. He said Japan also planned to extend about 100 million dollars worth of yen loans to those countries. Regarding the heavy debt burdening developing nations, Abe called for steady efforts toward basic solution by dealing with financial, development and trade problems in a broad perspective while maintaining a realistic case-by-case approach. The ministerial session will end Friday with the adoption of a joint communique.

NAKASONE DEFENDS AUTO EXPORT QUOTA INCREASE

OW111239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday Japan's voluntary restraint on auto exports to the U.S. is not appreciated by the Americans.

"A lack of U.S. understanding of Japan's good intentions to avoid 'torrential exports' to the American auto market triggered U.S. congressional criticism of Japan," he said. His remarks were made in response to a question by Socialist Party member Kanji Kawasaki during a House of Representatives session that debated Japan's new package of market-opening measures unveiled Tuesday.

Earlier, Japan decided to limit auto exports to the U.S. to 2.3 million units in the year beginning on April 1, inviting the U.S. criticism that the volume is too much. The export quota was expanded by 540,000, compared with the preceding year. Nakasone defended the expansion of the quota by saying, "We had to consider some increase in view of 'captive imports' (exports by Japanese makers affiliated with U.S. automakers)."

KOMOTO ON RELAXING ECONOMIC REGULATIONS

OW111245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Osaka, April 11 KYODO -- Government regulation of private economic activities should be relaxed "as soon as possible," State Minister Toshio Komoto said Thursday here. This is necessary in order to inject more private-sector vigor into the nation's economy, Komoto told a press conference. He is visiting Osaka for meetings with business leaders in the Kansai District.

Concrete details about deregulation of economic activities have been studied by an ad hoc council on administrative reforms. After the council presents its recommendations in June, Komoto said, he hopes the Diet to convene an extraordinary session in fall to revise relevant laws. It was the first time that a government leader mentioned the possibility of holding an extra Diet session later this year. The current regular Diet session is to last until the end of April.

PARTICIPATION IN MANNED U.S. SPACE BASE URGED

OW101323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- Japan should participate in a U.S. manned space base project by developing its own space experiment module, a government expert panel said Wednesday.

The United States plans to start making the manned space base in 1987 at a cost of about 2 trillion yen. The target date for it to come into operation is 1992. The Japanese government has set aside 1.4 billion yen in its current fiscal 1985 budget to cover the cost of taking part in the U.S. space project. The U.S. began this month to prepare a blueprint for the manned base, the core of the U.S. space program after the current space shuttle project.

The plan of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is for the base to be assembled on an orbit 450 to 500 kilometers above the earth, with construction materials delivered by space shuttles. The base, similar to an electric pylon in shape, will be 120 meters tall, 80 meters wide and 80 meters deep. After its operation, the base will be manned by a staff of six to eight for space experiments. Research and development work on the U.S. space base will start after a two-year period for the blueprint to be finalized.

Besides Japan, the European Space Agency (ESA) and Canada have already decided to participate in the U.S. space base project. The Japanese recommendation, made in a report released Wednesday, has been worked out by a special subgroup of the governmental Space Development Committee. The report was approved by the committee earlier the same day.

The report recommends that Japan join the U.S. manned space base project from the blueprint-mapping stage. It also calls for Japan's own development of a space experiment module to be attached to the U.S. space base. Japan should start a basic study on unmanned experimental free-flying craft which would circulate in orbit in parallel with space base, the report said. The report suggests that the Japanese module should comprise three parts: a pressurized cabin, four meters in diameter and seven to 10 meters long, for use in material and life-science tests; a service platform with equipment for telecommunications testing and scientific testing exposed to outer space; and a supply cabin where experimental samples, materials and gases would be stored. The supply cabin would be restocked every six months, the report said.

The report also listed 38 themes of research for the Japanese experimental module. They include six fields of scientific observation, earth observation, telecommunications, testing and manufacturing of materials, life science, and science-engineering tests.

U.S. EXPERTS TO GIVE 'STAR WARS' BRIEFINGS

OW120015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- A group of U.S. experts on the "star wars" antimissile program are due to visit Japan this month to brief Japanese Government officials on the space-based defense system, a government source said Thursday night. The American staff members to be sent to Japan are yet to be identified and their schedule in Tokyo have not be worked out, the source said.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe reportedly said he will ask the U.S. Government to send a second and third team of experts on the controversial defense program if needed. The first group is coming at the request of Japan which has been invited by the United States to take part in research on the program officially called the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The source said the Foreign Ministry will form a group of bureau chief-level project team for talks with the American experts.

PRC MILITARY EXPERT MEETS DEFENSE AGENCY'S KATO

OW110407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- A Chinese military expert, in a meeting with Defense Agency head Koichi Kato Thursday, called for Sino-Japanese exchanges on international affairs and defense Japanese officials said. Kato told Wu Xiuquan, director of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, that peace in Asia would be more stable if the two countries developed exchanges on a broad front.

Wu, former deputy chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army, was quoted as saying that China's Defense Ministry would warmly welcome the forthcoming visit to China of Japan's Deputy Defense Minister Haruo Natsume. On Wednesday, Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang met Kato and extended the invitation for Natsume, which Kato reportedly accepted on his behalf. Wu is here on a lecture tour as a guest of the Japan-China Society.

OKINAWAN DIETMEN PROTEST STRAY BULLET INCIDENT

OW121125 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 12 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Tokyo -- Dietmen Kosuke Uehara (Socialist) and Eiichi Tamaki (Komeito) lodged a protest with the Foreign Ministry on 11 April against the recent incident in which a stray M-16 rifle bullet hit a water storage tank at a private house in the Igei District of Kin Township and demanded the prevention of similar incidents.

Kuriyama, director of the North American Affairs Bureau, replied, "the recent string of accidents involving U.S. forces is regrettable. We will ask the U.S. military to tighten discipline."

The two Dietmen [from Okinawa constituency] strongly protested saying, "the whole island of Okinawa has been reduced to a training ground, and one accident after another is occurring."

In reply, Director Kuriyama said: "Pending the outcome of the investigation by the U.S. military, we will make a presentation by considering all the incidents together. We would like to talk things over soon so that concrete steps can be taken."

When asked to have the night firing exercises across Highway 104 by the U.S. forces stopped, Director Kuriyama merely said, "We will ask the U.S. side to take appropriate action."

Mr Uehara also asked the Maritime Safety Agency to search for the missing crewmen of the No 1 Horyo-maru which capsized in a hit-and-run accident and to institute a thorough search for the culprits involved.

Director Kadota of the Maritime Safety Agency replied: "The failure to ascertain the time of the accident makes the investigation all the more difficult. Since some of the flotsam has been recovered, we will do our best to solve the case. We will do everything in our power to search for the missing crewmen."

FUJITSU MARKETS WORLD'S FASTEST SUPERCOMPUTER

OW111253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Fujitsu, Ltd., Japan's top computer manufacturer, Thursday marketed the world's fastest supercomputer which it claims to be capable of making more than 1 billion calculations per second, nearly double the speed of its fastest model up to now.

A spokesman said the new supercomputer would find a wide variety of applications in scientific research such as aircraft development, weather forecasting and nuclear power development.

The new model, called Facom VP-400, is an improvement on the VP-200 which is currently in operation at Kyoto University. The spokesman said the VP-400 computed at the speed of 1.14 billion floating-point operations per second (flops) recently at the Science and Technology Agency's aerospace research laboratories, using a program of the laboratories. This speed is about double that of the VP-200.

The spokesman said shipment of the new model would get under way in December, and that the monthly rental is 79 million yen.

Also put on the market Thursday is the VP-50, a low-price supercomputer, capable of 140 million floating-point operations per second. The spokesman said that despite its rapid operating speed, it is as easy to use as a general-purpose computer. This new model is the lowest-priced full-fledged supercomputer of its class. He said shipment of the cheaper model would start in September, and the monthly rental is 46 million yen. The VP-50 is intended mainly for industrial uses, he said.

HO CHONG-SUK SPEECH SUPPORTS SPA TALKS PROPOSAL

SK120433 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has issued the following talk supporting the epochal proposal put forth by the fourth session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK to hold North-South parliamentary talks with a view to finding a new way to the peace and peaceful reunification of the country:

Talk by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee:

As is already known, the fourth session of the Seventh SPA discussed taking practical measures to promote national harmony and trust between the North and the South and reduce the tense situation in the country, and adopted a letter to the National Assembly of South Korea.

The letter paid deep attention to the development of the grave situation in our country and put forth a proposal to hold talks between our SPA and the National Assembly of South Korea and to issue a joint declaration of nonaggression with a view to overcoming the prevailing difficult situation.

Our latest proposal, which has opened a bright vista on the future road to reducing the ever-aggravating tense situation on the Korean peninsula, to removing the growing danger of war, and to the country's peace and peaceful reunification, is now arousing great sympathy and reaction from all Korean people in the country and abroad, and the broad political and public circles of the world. I warmly support this important proposal in which our nation's unanimous wishes and the urgent demands of the times are reflected and the road to reducing tension and to peace is indicated.

Today, the question of reducing tension, preventing war, and guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula is becoming a life-or-death question related to the national fate and the country's survival. Our new proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks and issue a joint declaration of nonaggression reflects the stand of the WPK to solve quickly the question of guaranteeing peace, which is related to the life-or-death fate of the nation, by hook or by crook. We admit that, in order to fundamentally remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and guarantee a durable peace, it is necessary to hold tripartite talks in which we, the United States, and South Korea would participate. But, because the other side has not actively responded to our just proposal for tripartite talks, this proposal has not yet borne due fruit. Under these circumstances, we should not sit idly waiting for someone to bring peace nor should we look idly at the aggravating tense situation. Even before the opening of the tripartite talks which could completely solve the peace question in our country, our position is to do our best to solve any questions that would allow us in the nation to move even a little closer to the reduction of tension.

The new peace proposal, which was discussed and decided at the latest SPA session, embodies our party's peace-loving stand to see the North and the South concert their strength in saving the country and the people from the danger of a war and reduce the present tense situation on the Korean peninsula. This new peace proposal indicates the most reasonable way to correctly solve the question of reducing tension and guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula under the realistic conditions of our country.

In order to solve correctly the country's peace problem, which is related to the national fate, it is necessary to choose a form of talks which could synthesize the opinions of the broad classes, circles, political parties, and factions in the North and the South.

Because, realistically, our SPA and the National Assembly of South Korea extensively incorporate politicians from various political parties, if the talks between the two parliaments were realized, they could gather to some extent the opinions of all the people and smoothly solve the problems raised.

At the latest SPA session, we expressed the opinion on parliamentary talks that any talks between representatives from the parliaments of both sides or a joint meeting between the parliaments of both sides would be acceptable. This further substantiates that our proposal is a generous and broad-minded proposal.

In order to reduce tension and open the road to peace and peaceful reunification in our country, it is, above all, necessary to remove the long-standing misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South and create an atmosphere of harmony and trust. This can be realized when the North and the South solve the question of guaranteeing mutual nonaggression.

Proceeding from this, we admit that an announcement of a joint declaration of non-aggression at the North-South parliamentary talks is most reasonable. If this question were solved at the North-South parliamentary talks, the antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South would be removed and national unity would be promoted. On the basis of this, the question of adopting a declaration of nonaggression would also be smoothly solved at high-level North-South political talks.

If the North-South parliamentary talks were held and the question of reducing tension were solved, the North-South dialogue, including the resumed North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks, would also be forcefully pushed ahead; an excellent relevant environment and conditions would be created in realizing the tripartite talks; and, furthermore, great contributions would be made to defending the peace of Asia and the world.

I stress that the North-South parliamentary talks, which carry an epochal significance in promoting national harmony and trust between the North and the South and reducing the tension in the country and the peace question, should be held at an early date.

In providing North-South parliamentary talks, the mission and duty assigned to the politicians in the North and the South are very heavy. There are differences in ideologies, systems, political views, and thoughts between the North and the South. But, this can never serve as a reason or ground not to hold North-South parliamentary talks aimed at solving the life-or-death interests of the country and the people.

When the young generations in the North and the South are also calling for holding mutual talks out of fear for the future of the nation, our politicians should not just sit idly looking at the current of the times. There should currently be no reason or grounds for the National Assembly and political parties of South Korea not to accept our new proposal which originated from the patriotic hope to see the compatriots refraining from fighting with each other and living in peace.

We expect that the members of various political parties of South Korea will seriously discuss our new peace proposal at the National Assembly to open soon, and send an affirmative response to the proposal.

The WPK has consistently linked the fate of the party with the fate of the nation as a whole.

On any matter for the benefit of the country and the people, it has considered it a consistent policy to march forward together hand in hand with anyone, whether he is a communist or nationalist or whether he lives in the North or the South and irrespective of differences in political views, ideologies, and political factions, and of what organizations he belongs to.

In order to realize the new peace proposal put forth by the latest SPA session, our party will remain faithful to the national duties assigned to it to the end, provide an excellent momentum along the road to national harmony and trust and to peace this year during which we will mark the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation, and make all sincere efforts to open a new chapter in the history of the nation.

[Dated] 11 April 1985, Pyongyang

CHINA SUPPORTS PARLIAMENTARY TALKS PROPOSAL

SK112341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2334 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing April 11 (KCNA) -- China supported our proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks, according to a XINHUA report. Referring to the proposal for talks in Beijing on April 11, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry noted that the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 9 sent a letter to the South Korean National Assembly, proposing to it to hold parliamentary talks between the two sides in order to discuss the problem of easing tension on the Korean peninsula and other problems related to it.

This, the spokesman said, is a positive proposal showing once again the sincere efforts of the North to improve the relations between North and South and an expression of new efforts of the North side to realize it. China supports this proposal contributing to the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the spokesman stressed.

CHONDOIST CHONGU PARTY SUPPORTS SPA PROPOSAL

SK120814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, in a talk issued on April 11 in connection with the fact that the 4th session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly advanced a new peace-oriented proposal on holding North-South parliamentary talks and issuing a joint declaration of non-aggression, stressed: I express full support to this peace-oriented proposal in the name of the entire members of the Chondoist Chongu Party and Chondoists.

If North-South parliamentary talks are held and a joint declaration of non-aggression is made public, mistrust and misunderstanding between North and South will be dispelled, tension be relaxed and the danger of war be removed in the country even though a complete peace is not ensured in our country.

If a joint declaration of non-aggression is made public at North-South parliamentary talks, a declaration of non-aggression will be easily adopted at high-level political talks between North and South and both of them will be able to direct huge military expenses squandered in the arms race to economic construction and people's living to make the country richer and more powerful and improve the people's lives.

I hope that all political party members and Chondoists in South Korea will actively respond to the proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks to find a way out for the nation, transcending the differences in idea, ideology, system and belief. Our Chondoist Chongu Party will exert all efforts to see the realization of the DPRK's new proposal of negotiation, promote national rapprochement and trust and ease tension in the country.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AGITATORS OPENS 11 APRIL

SK120356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- A national conference of agitators opened here on April 11. The conference marks an epochal occasion in further developing and strengthening the mass agitation work of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present at the conference are Comrades Yim Chun-chu and Kim Hwan, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, a vice-premier of the Administration Council, department directors of the WPK Central Committee, leading officials of working people's organizations and press organs and propaganda officials of the central and local party committees, and model agitators and propagandists each for five families from all parts of the country.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu conveyed a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the WPK to the conference.

The message says the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly estimates the agitation workers including agitators and propagandists each for five families who have creditably discharged their duty as active propagandist, agitator and ardent champion and executor of the party policy while faithfully fulfilling their revolutionary assignments under the leadership of the party and thus greatly contributed to rallying the popular masses closely around the party and the leader and promoting the revolution and construction.

Comrade Yi Chan-son, member, and first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, made a report. The reporter said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established a brilliant tradition of mass agitation in the rigorous period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. After liberation he put forward an outstanding policy of actively conducting agitation as required by the new changed situation and the building of a new society and made our party's agitation work a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction.

This is a policy of chuche-oriented revolutionary agitation to solve all problems in the revolution and construction by enlisting the strength of the working masses, the master of the revolution and construction, and a policy of militant agitation to effectively inspire the masses to the struggle and advance, creation and innovation.

The chuche-oriented agitation policy laid down by Comrade Kim Il-song and the precious experience have been fully inherited and developed in depth by our party and their validity and vitality have been convincingly proved in the vigorous march of our people to model the whole society on the chuche idea.

The most important success gained in past agitation work under the wise leadership of the party is that political agitation has been conducted so briskly among broad segments of working people that they have been prepared better to be true communist revolutionaries who remain boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and thoroughly defend and implement the party's line and policy.

Our party indicated in an allround way the tasks of the ideological revolution as required by the developing revolution to model the whole society on the *chuche* idea and expounded that it is most important in bringing up people to be true communist revolutionaries of *chuche* type to foster loyalty to the party and the leader. It clearly elucidated ways of strengthening education in loyalty.

Another important success gained in agitation work in the past under the leadership of the party is that the revolutionary zeal and spirit of the masses have been roused and they were powerfully inspired to effect a constant upswing in socialist economic construction through the application of the party's policy of economic agitation.

Our party propounded an idea and theory on economic agitation, a new form of agitation in the period of socialist and communist construction, as required by the reality in which grand socialist construction is in full swing, thus providing a programmatic guideline in agitation work to powerfully arouse the masses to the fulfilment of the economic tasks facing the party.

It always set the solution of the problems intended and desired by Comrade Kim Il-song as the basic target of economic agitation, mobilized all means and forms of propaganda and agitation to conduct economic agitation in a lightning, concentrical and finish-one-by-one way.

One more important success is that a radical turn has been effected in the form and method of agitation through the strict application of the anti-Japanese guerrilla method of agitation. All the victories and successes made in mass political work, agitation work under the banner of the modelling of the whole society on the *chuche* idea are a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of our party and the great vitality of our party's policy of agitation work.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated that mass agitation is one of the basic forms in the ideological work of the working-class party, elucidated in an allround way fundamental principles of agitation work and its fundamental demands and has energetically led the struggle for their implementation.

The reporter continued: The position of agitation in the party ideological work was correctly expounded and the guideline for agitation firmly provided thanks to our party's energetic ideological and theoretical activities and wise leadership, with the result that it was made possible to conduct mass agitation in a militant and appealing way, vivid and detailed way and occasionally and timely and in a popular and easy-to-understand way and increase the efficiency of agitation in every way.

The energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who set forth an outstanding policy of intensifying agitation work as required by the new situation when the modelling of the whole society on the *chuche* idea and grand socialist construction are in progress and has brilliantly applied it, is the source of strength which gives vigor and courage to our party's agitation work and gives a strong impetus to the revolutionary stamina of the workers' party age.

Our revolution and construction are now developing in depth constantly onto a higher stage and we are confronted with vast tasks of socialist economic construction. This reality makes it incumbent to improve and strengthen agitation work, an important part of our party's ideological work and a powerful method of mass mobilization. The reporter dwelt on the tasks. The conference continues.

Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il Attend

SK121143 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Together with party and state guidance cadres, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song met with the participants in the national meeting of agitators, and posed for a photograph with them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made his appearance at the meeting place. The instant he appeared at the meeting place, a storm-like greeting, with hearty cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" was heard at the meeting place.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was presented with bouquets reflecting the hearty admiration of the agitators throughout the nation and all of the country. Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces, came to the meeting place.

Also at the meeting place were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political bureau and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Yim Chun-chu, Comrade Yi Cong-ok, Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, and Comrade So Yun-sok, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Kim Chung-nin, Comrade An Sung-hak, Comrade Yi Kun-mo, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, and Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau; Comrade So Kwan-hui, Comrade Chae Hui-chong, and Comrade Pak Nam-ki, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the State Administration Council; and responsible secretaries of the provincial parties.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song congratulated the agitators who are vigorously encouraging and propelling the working people to renovations and exploits at all guardposts of the revolution and construction, upholding our party's policy of agitation. He then posed for a photograph with the participants in the meeting, along with the members of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau.

Participants in the meeting were full of endless respect and admiration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has established and developed, in our party's work, the brilliant tradition of agitation the masses, and who has trained the agitators as credible workers in charge of the party's work of agitation, as well as a firm determination to create a new upturn in the work of agitation the masses under the leadership of the party.

TASS CITED ON U.S., SOUTH 'WAR PREPARATIONS'

SK110838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- TASS April 4 exposed the frantic war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

A high-ranking official of the Reagan administration announced that over the past 35 years the successive South Korean puppet regimes have introduced weapons worth 6,000 million dollars from the United States, it noted, and said: But, as a matter of fact, it will be more correct to say that the amount is 9,000 million dollars. The news agency said that the military spendings of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique account for one third of the budget.

Noting that up-to-date means of war of the South Korean puppet army have been bought with the "aid" of the United States, TASS continued:

Arming the Seoul dictatorial "regime", the United States is preparing joint combat action with it and expanding the scale of the U.S.-South Korea "Team Spirit" military exercises year after year. At the same time, the potential of U.S. expeditionary forces is increasing in South Korea which has already turned into a powder magazine.

TASS stressed that the frantic war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have created an explosive situation in the Far East and are menacing the peace and security of the Asian people.

EDITORIAL CITED ON LEADERSHIP OF KIM IL-SONG

SK101010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN April 9 dedicates one whole page to an editorial article titled "Respected Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Is Directing the Revolution, Trusting the People and Relying Upon Them." The article says:

The basic source of the distinguished greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song lies in regarding trust in the people as his unshakable creed and waging his revolutionary activities in reliance on them.

He has set a great example in carrying on the revolution with an absolute trust in the people and in reliance on their strength in the course of the protracted revolutionary activities of directing the revolution in our time.

His absolute trust in the people finds expression above all in consulting them about all questions in the revolution and construction and solving them in reliance on them. Not only in the initial period of his revolutionary activities but also today, he finds himself among working people and pulls through thick and thin with them, sharing weal and woe with them.

His trust in the people also finds manifestation in drawing confidence from their strength under whatever circumstances and pulling through the rigorous trials of the revolution by rousing them to activity. Each time difficult tasks and trials cropped up in the way of the revolution, he aroused the whole party and the entire people to a heroic struggle and led them from victory to victory.

His trust in the people is characterised as being the warmest and noblest one as he takes people of all strata in his embrace and brings them up to be true revolutionaries. He embraces revolutionary soldiers and all people of different classes and strata with an unbounded magnanimity, convincingly leads them along the road to communism and gives them a worthy life and joy.

The article continues:

He has achieved a great unity of our party and people as he has fought with a deep trust in the people. Lying in this invincible unity of the leader's deep trust and the people's unquestioned loyalty are the mightiness of our ever-victorious party, the inexhaustible vigor of our ever-prospering society and a bright future of the revolution.

He has also firmly established chuche in the revolution and construction and created a history of great changes as he has fought with a deep trust in the people. The great heroic events in our country and the brilliant victories in the revolution and construction have all been made possible thanks to his deep trust in the people.

His trust in and love of our people grows deeper as days go by and the faith of our party members and working people upholding a great party and leader becomes more unshakable with each passing day.

STEEL PRODUCTION TO BE RADICALLY INCREASED

SK111530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- Steel production will be radically increased in Korea in this significant year greeting the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the party to lay more solid material and technical foundations for attaining the 15 million-ton steel production target, one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

The great leader President Kim Il-song raised it as an important task facing socialist economic construction this year to keep mining industry and railway transport decisively ahead of other domains and radically increase steel production. Korea is developing the metal industry in reliance upon abundant domestic iron ore and coal resources.

Chuche-based steel production bases have been extensively built at iron and steel works. The Kim Chaek iron works, the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, the Kangson steel complex, the Chongjin steel plant and the Songjin steel plant have turned into reliable metallurgical bases of the country. Local steel plants have also been equipped better.

Furnaces have been reconstructed and rolling and second-stage metal processing bases expanded. The cold rolling shop and the tin and zinced plates shops of the rolling mill of the Kim Chaek iron works, the section steel rolling shop of the Hwanghae iron and steel complex and the iron rod rolling shop of the Kangson steel complex were constructed and commissioned in the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984). This helped further perfect the production processes from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and second-stage metal processing.

Efforts are being made to expand the Kim Chaek iron works and the Kangson steel complex respectively into 6 and 3 million ton steel production bases.

Comprehensive mechanization, automation and remote control are being extensively introduced into production in the ferrous metal industrial domain following the torch of automation kindled by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il at the Hwanghae iron and steel complex.

Steel output is sharply growing with chuche-based iron production bases firmly built. The nation's steel output was as low as 5,000 ton in 1946, the next year of the country's liberation. The steel production capacity grew to 4 million ton in 1976, 30 years later, and its output increased 85 percent during the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Today Korea ranks among the developed industrial states in per capita steel output. She now meets domestic demand for various metals in the development of the national economy and exports irons and steels to different countries.

WPK SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO ALBANIAN PARTY

SK121040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of condolence today to the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania upon the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the PLA Central Committee. The message says:

Upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, passed away, we express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the Albanian people. Please convey our deep condolences to the bereaved family of the deceased.

NORODOM SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG FOR VISIT

SK111553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife and his party arrived in Pyongyang today by train for a visit to our country.

The guests were met at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Pak Sung-il and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yol. Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea Sam San and diplomatic envoys of different countries here were also present.

CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY LEADER MEETS WPK DELEGATION

SK060045 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Josef Haman, alternative member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, met with a party functionaries' delegation of the WPK led by Kim Kwang-chin, chief of a department of the WPK Central Committee, yesterday. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere at the meeting.

GDR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OFFICIAL ARRIVES

SK081107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 8 (KCNA) -- Arthur Klitzke, chairman of the Management Board of the Golzow agricultural production cooperative of the German Democratic Republic, and his wife, and Erich Himmelreich, ex-chairman of the Management Board, and his wife arrived here today by air for a visit to Korea upon the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The guests were met at the airport by Kim Yong-chin, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador to Korea.

DOMINICAN LABOR PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK100022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- A Dominican left wing front delegation headed by Comrade Jose Gonzalez Espinosa, member of the Political Committee of the front and chairman of the Labour Party of Dominica, arrived here yesterday by air for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

Hwang Chang-yop Honors Group

SK110450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception at the Chongnyu restaurant last evening in honor of the delegation of the Dominican left wing front led by Comrade Jose Gonzalez Espinosa, member of the Political Committee of the front and chairman of the Labor Party of Dominica.

In his speech, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, said: We think we will open-heartedly discuss with you issues of common concern and find ways to expand friendship and cooperation between our party and your front. The Dominican left wing front is opposing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war in Central America and supporting the Caribbean people in the fight to defend national independence and sovereignty. We wish your front greater success in its activities for the democratic development of the country and peace in the Caribbean region.

In his speech Comrade Jose Gonzalez Espinosa said: The revolutionaries rallied behind the Dominican left wing front highly appraise the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people who have turned Korea into a country independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-reliant in defence with an indomitable spirit and iron will under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. We are fighting to make the workers, peasants and intellectuals of Dominica true master of the country like the Korean people building a prospering socialist society. The Dominican left wing front will strengthen mutual relations with the Workers' Party of Korea.

The participants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the health of respected Comrade Jose Gonzalez Espinosa.

NORTH PROPOSAL SEEN AS BID FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK120011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Apr 85 p 4

[By staff reporter Kang Sang-yun]

[Text] In the view of Pyongyang watchers here, the latest North Korean proposal reflects the Communist regime's attempt to facilitate the realization of tripartite talks involving South and North Korea and the United States.

The proposal, contained in a letter signed by the president of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly (parliament), calls for parliamentarians of the two sides to meet to discuss, among other things, the drafting of a "joint declaration of nonaggression." It also suggested that working-level delegates of the two sides meet at Panmunjom in early May to discuss the overture.

The letter, sent through Panmunjom Tuesday, says in part: "Talks between South and North Korean parliamentarians not only promise improvement in inter-Korean relations but also promote the materialization of a three-party meeting aimed at reinforcing peace on the Korean peninsula."

The North Korean experts draw attention to the fact the Pyongyang move came before President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States later this month. "The timing of the proposal indicates the North Korean Communists are anxious to show to Washington that they really want peace on the Korean peninsula, while having the United States exercise influence on Seoul to agree to the so-called three-part meeting," the observers said.

Both Seoul and Washington have rejected the Pyongyang bid for tripartite talks, seeing it as a disguised peace offensive to pave the way for a pullout of American troops from South Korea. The Korean government has instead called for direct inter-Korean talks, pointing out that the two halves of Korea are directly related to achieving national unification.

North Korea had previously urged that a peace treaty be concluded between the United States and itself first and that the pact be followed by a Seoul-Pyongyang agreement on nonaggression. The new Pyongyang overture is seen as the regime's attempt to bypass inter-Korean dialogue and bring about tripartite talks.

Observers say that there are marked differences between the Seoul-proposed nonaggression treaty and the North's "declaration of nonaggression." The Seoul proposal, made in January 1974, is aimed at keeping the Korean Armistice Agreement and American forces in Korea intact. In contrast, the experts say, the northern bid is designed to facilitate a peace accord between Washington and Pyongyang that would lead to a pullout of American forces from South Korea.

The North Korean proposal contains nothing new, the experts say. The regime advanced a similar bid on Jan. 18, 1983, calling for joint talks between representatives of political parties and social organizations of both sides. Pyongyang then urged that a withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea be on the agenda of the proposal gathering. At that time, North Korea called for preliminary talks for the proposed meeting.

While speaking highly of the April, 1948, South-North political talks, the Communist regime in Pyongyang has persistently argued that "such a mode of political negotiations" should be applied to the settlement of unification issues.

The 1948 meeting, held in Pyongyang, was attended by Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik from the southern part of Korea.

The repeated North Korean argument that Seoul and Pyongyang should hold political talks is in line with the regime's unchanged strategy to have American forces pulled out of the South and then foment political and social chaos here, say those familiar with North Korean affairs.

Noting that the latest Pyongyang move followed a realignment of the political scene in the South, they believe that the North Korean regime will try to cause friction between the ruling and opposition parties and touch off general unrest later.

North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly tolerates no free debate on state administration and has only one voice. The regime thus may be tempted to capitalize on the "divergent voices" of the Republic of Korea's National Assembly, in which differing views are expressed. The regime may also want to lessen the importance of the planned South-North economic and Red Cross meetings, say the Pyongyang experts, adding that Pyongyang should show sincerity in the forthcoming talks rather than repeating its disguised peace offensive.

PARTIES SEEN NEARING POLITICAL COMPROMISE

SK120001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] at odds until recently on the release of 115 "prisoners of conscience," appear to be nearing a political compromise.

In their behind-the-scenes contacts Wednesday, the floor leaders of the two parties were learned to have agreed to an early release of all prisoners who were students when imprisoned, and of those who have already served more than half of their respective prison terms. The two sides were also learned to have reached an understanding that the case of restoring the full civil rights of Kim Tae-chung can be examined actively after the end of next month in view of the fact that the issue has something to do with the Kwangju incident of May 1980.

It was not known, however, how many former students are among the so-called prisoners of conscience and how many of the prisoners have already served more than half of their prison terms.

Minister of Justice Kim Sok-hwi was also present in the behind-the-scenes meeting of Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling DJP, and his NKDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong said after the meeting.

An opposition party source predicted that the opening date for the 12th National Assembly would be set within two or three days. The DJP has scheduled a date around April 16-18, and the NKDP April 19-20. The opposition NKDP has called for the settlement of the two political issues as a "minimum" condition" for smooth operation of the 12th Assembly, including the early opening of the Assembly.

The DJP, on the other hand, has demanded the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the solution of the two political issues as a precondition. Kim Tae-chung's proper behavior has also been urged by the DJP.

The two floor leaders had a formal meeting Tuesday to discuss the issues, but failed to narrow their differences.

NKDP TO PUSH PARLIAMENTARY REVISION IN ASSEMBLY

SK120020 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] will place first priority on the revision of the Parliamentary Law in the new National Assembly so as to reinvigorate what it claimed was the "shrunk" parliamentary functions, a leading NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] official said yesterday.

Yi Tae-hui, chief policy maker of the NDP, said that the party would hold a seminar on April 20 at the Federation of Korean Industries Building with NDP lawmakers and guest speakers attending.

The party plans, among others, to ease the requirements for the invocation of the parliamentary right to investigate state affairs so that the right could be exercised with the approval of one third or more of the total 276 lawmakers. The present requirement is an approval of a half of the Assembly.

In the outgoing National Assembly, the then moderate Democratic Korea Party failed to invoke the right due to the rejection of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, which held a comfortable majority in the house.

The NDP chief policy maker went on that the new parliament should directly investigate large-scale incidents which occurred before and after the birth of the present government.

YI MIN-U SAYS DEMOCRACY NEEDED FOR REUNIFICATION

SK121228 Seoul YONHAP in English 1210 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- The primary goal of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) is to achieve power through democratic means and then to bring about the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, NKDP President Yi Min-u said Friday.

Speaking before a group of senior South Korean journalists, Yi said that the establishment of a free, democratic system is the most important prerequisite for national reunification and for improving the livelihood of the people. These are the two supreme national goals of the present government, he said.

In "the struggle for democratization," which Yi said his party advocates, the political party that enlists the support of a majority of the people must seize power," Yi said. Democratization is the only way to eliminate rampant social irregularities and evils and to bring about the reunification of the divided country, the opposition party president said.

The NKDP was formed by a group of opposition politicians shortly before the Feb. 12 general elections. After winning nearly 30 percent of the votes, the NKDP emerged as the largest opposition party in Korean history.

The recent exodus of lawmakers-elect from other opposition parties to the NKDP has increased the NKDP's representation in the National Assembly to 102 out of the total 276 seats. The NKDP's emergence to power will bring about the implementation of politics without retaliation, a just public power and steady preparations for re-unification, Yi said. "Any political party that fails to enjoy the people's support has no other option but to resort to violence and fraudulence to maintain and prolong its reign over the people," Yi said.

Korea's indirect presidential election system; its artificial plural party system, which is designed to cause rift among opposition parties; and its proportional representation system for parliamentary elections are tactics used by parties lacking public support, he explained. The NKDP president's comments came at public debate hosted by the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity of senior journalists.

To view the NKDP as being lukewarm toward the evils of an industrialized society is unrealistic, Yi said. He promised that his party would work to solve such problems as labor-management confrontations, the widening gap between the haves and have-nots, and the unequitable relations between large and small business.

SITUATION ON OPENING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REVIEWED

SK111300 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Apr 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Formation of the 12th National Assembly and a Meeting of Floor Leaders"]

[Text] The 4-year term of the 11th National Assembly expired on 10 April, and the term of the 12th National Assembly began on 11 April. Although the term of the National Assembly has begun, the assembly has not been formed. Although the major posts of the National Assembly have been designated informally, the National Assembly is being represented for the time being by the secretary general, who has not been elected as a national assemblyman, because of the delay in the schedule for the opening of National Assembly.

"We feel at ease by the considerable progress made in negotiations conducted in the form of a meeting of the floor leaders of ruling and opposition parties on 9 April, although the different views among them were not settled completely. We hear that the National Assembly will open on 18 April, if things go smoothly.

Negotiations for opening the National Assembly are designed to discuss five preconditions initially proposed by the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] to justify its return to the National Assembly. Of these preconditions, the political ban has been lifted completely; an accusation against those who are responsible for unjust election campaigns has been hushed up; and matters concerning the pardon and reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung and the release of prisoners of conscience still remain as an "unsettled chapter." It appears that the matter of reinstatement will not be settled easily because of the great gap, in terms of differing views, between the ruling and opposition parties, and that negotiations will be successful if the matter of the release of prisoners of conscience is settled.

It is true that there were once voices expressing concern about an unstable political situation because of the emergence of the NKDP as an unprecedentedly powerful single opposition party as a result of an unnatural and sudden merger of opposition parties. However, we believe that the NKDP will not seek ultimate confrontation just because it has secured a position as a responsible second party in the National Assembly.

We believe that, despite the concern of some people about the political trends following the election, political development has occurred in a step-by-step manner. How we have longed for the revival of politics during the past 4 years! Because of this, we respect the political freedom which we have regained before and after the recent election. We believe that the scope of democratization will be broadened if we resolve the past problems one by one and if we achieve results.

North Korea's recent proposal for holding a joint meeting of the North and South Korean national assemblies and talks of representatives has made our ruling and opposition parties take a much more magnanimous stand in dealing with internal political affairs.

It is important to form the National Assembly in order to establish a system for dealing with dialogue or confrontation between North and South Korea in a suprapartisan manner. The ruling party should not concentrate on dulling the opposition parties' political offensive on the pretext of suprapartisan diplomacy, as it did in the past. It should also not exploit the question of North and South Korea in dealing with internal politics. Instead of raising an empty voice, the opposition party should assume an attitude of sharing responsibility for running state affairs by presenting policies in a substantial and responsible manner.

SOCIALIST PARTIES MERGE INTO ONE 11 APRIL

SK120021 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The tentatively-named Social Democratic Party led by Kim Chol has absorbed the New Socialist Party and the Korea Socialist Party "for the union of progressive forces," it was announced yesterday. Their representatives said in a joint statement released in a press conference, "Our merger is aimed at establishing a socialism headquarters composed of progressive politicians, workers, youths, students, women and intellectuals."

POLICE, STUDENTS CLASH AFTER SNU RALLY

SK120030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The student movement has taken on a new character of opposing foreign influence under the slogan of "Repulse the influence of foreign power."

About 800 students from 12 universities in Seoul and Incheon held a rally on the Seoul National University campus Wednesday for the inauguration of a student council of universities in the areas of the two cities. They took stock of relations between Korea and the United States for the past 40 years.

After the meeting, the students tried to take to the street to demonstrate, but were repulsed back onto the campus by riot police. Students hurled stones and molotov cocktails amid tear gas fired by the riot police. About 60 students were taken into custody, but were soon released after an admonition.

Meanwhile, about 400 students of Yonsei University held a meeting on the same day, opposing the government's import liberalization policy, arguing that it would only deteriorate the nation's economy. They also said the policy will bring about added suffering to the people, subjecting the nation's economy to foreign powers.

YONHAP CITES PRC TV ON ASIAN GAMES ATTENDANCE

SK120123 Seoul YONHAP in English 0117 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, April 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- China Thursday publicized for the first time domestically its decision to participate in the 1986 Asian Games to be held in Seoul.

China has no diplomatic relations with South Korea.

China's official CC-TV monitored here announced during its news program that it will take part in the Seoul Asian Games to promote friendship between Asian countries. CC-TV was learned to have obtained the film from the Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU). The ABU has distributed the film to its member networks to introduce Seoul as the host city of the Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics. China has indicated many times elsewhere that it intends to take part in the Seoul games.

ROK, JAPAN AGREE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION PLAN

SK120318 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Kyongju, Korea, April 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Japanese business leaders agreed here Friday to push ahead for the early dispatch of a Japanese investment mission to Korea in a bid to promote closer economic cooperation between the two neighboring nations. The agreement was contained in a 10-point joint communique adopted at the close of the three-day joint conference of the Korea-Japan and Japan-Korea Economic Cooperation Committees.

The communique also called for the expansion of training for Korean skilled laborers in Japan, the establishment of a working-level commission for the expansion of youth exchanges this year on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Korean-Japanese diplomatic relations, and the further improvement of Korea's investment systems for foreign investors.

About 150 Korean and Japanese businessmen participated in the meeting and discussed ways of promoting their bilateral trade and economic cooperation. During the meeting, the Korean side firmly asked Japan to send an investment mission as early as possible and called for Japan's fulfillment of their agreement on technology transfers. Korean leaders also urged Japan to ease various import restrictions on Korean products and to open its market wider for the balanced growth of the two nations' bilateral trade.

Pak Tae-chun, chairman of the Korea-Japan Economic Association, led an 80-member Korean delegation to the meeting held in this ancient city, 270 kilometers south of Seoul, while the 70-member Japanese delegation was headed by Teru Hidaka, chairman of the Japan-Korea Economic Association.

COMPANY RECEIVES CONSTRUCTION ORDER FROM LIBYA

SK120204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- The Daewoo Corporation of South Korea received an order for construction projects worth 365 million U.S. dollars from the Libyan Government recently, Daewoo officials announced here Friday.

The officials said that the construction projects comprise public engineering work in the Uruba District of Benghazi City, as well as subsequent facilities work. Daewoo, which is constructing 7,000 houses there, also is close the signing contracts for redevelopment and construction projects worth about two billion dollars in the city.

LIBYA SEEN AS PROMISING MARKET FOR ROK FIRMS

SK120315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- With an ongoing, ambitious program to develop its vast desert areas, Libya has emerged as a promising new market for South Korean overseas construction firms suffering from the recent sluggish demand from the Middle East.

In a news conference here Thursday, visiting Libyan officials said that the Libyan Government's Great Man-Made River Authority (GMRA) is pouring every effort into successfully carrying out a program to develop agricultural fields and industrial complexes utilizing profound underground waters. Taher Sialah, director general of the GMRA's five-member committee, and Dokali Megarief, a member of the committee in charge of finance, said that the Libyan Government has dedicated its first policy priority to the series of projects, now in their first phase.

The Tong-Ah Consortium of Korea won the Libyan order for first-phase construction in November 1983 at a cost of 3.3 billion U.S. dollars and began the construction in January 1984. The phase of the 27-billion-dollar program is scheduled to be completed in January of 1990.

The Libyan officials arrived here last week to confer with the Korean consortium over progress on the project. The officials said that Korean construction companies have successfully undertaken their activities in Libya and added that Libya is willing to invite Koreans to participate in future projects.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS SAYS ECONOMIC PROSPECTS 'CLOUDY'

SK110956 Seoul YONHAP in English 0643 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 11 (YONHAP) -- Although South Korea's economy is holding its own at present, its prospects for the future appear to be cloudy, a government report released here Thursday indicated.

The Economic Planning Board (EPB) report on the nation's economic trends in March showed that the economy's coincident composite index -- a measure of the current economic situation -- in February rose by 0.1 percent from January, to 125.7 (January 1980's figure is the 100), an improvement over the previous month. Meanwhile, February's leading composite index, which predicts the condition of the economy two to three months in advance, fell slightly by 0.5 percent from January, to 128.7. The leading composite index has shown minus growth rates for two consecutive months.

Production and delivery in February increased by 6.6 percent and 6.2 percent from the previous year, respectively, while the operation rate for the manufacturing sector registered 81.9 percent, up 2.2 percent from January. Also the unemployment rate improved somewhat, to 5.4 percent.

Exports totaled 2.4 billion U.S. dollars worth in March, up 4.3 percent from the corresponding month in 1984, while imports amounted to 2.1 billion dollars worth, down 9.1 percent. In the first quarter, exports totaled 5.8 billion dollars worth, down 7.7 percent from the previous year, while imports reached 6.1 billion dollars worth, up 1.3 percent. The arrivals of letters of credit (l/c), however, dropped by 7.6 percent to two billion dollars worth in March this year, casting shadows on the nation's export in the coming months.

PRC OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR BOUNDARY MEETING

BK101503 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] A 15-member delegation headed by Mr (?Shen Weiliang), deputy director general of the PRC Foreign Ministry's Law and Treaty Department, flew into Rangoon this afternoon to attend the second session of the Burma-China Boundary Joint Inspection Committee.

The Chinese delegation was welcomed at Rangoon airport by U Sein Lwin, director general of the Survey Department; Mr Huang Mingda, Chinese ambassador to Burma; staff members of the PRC Embassy; and responsible officials of the Foreign and Defense Ministries and the Survey Department.

The Chinese delegation will discuss matters concerning the inspection of the Burma-China boundary with the Burmese delegation headed by U Sein Lwin, director general of the Survey Department. The first session of the Burma-China Boundary Joint Inspection Committee was held in December 1984 in Beijing.

BANGLADESH LABOR, MANPOWER MINISTER ARRIVES

BK081500 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Mr Anisul Islam Mahmud, minister of labor and manpower of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, flew in to Rangoon airport at 1555 today for a 3-day good-will visit at the invitation of U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The Bangladesh minister was received at the airport by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Foreign Minister U Hla Shwe, responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry, Bangladesh Ambassador to Burma Mr Mustafizur Rahman, and staff members of the Bangladesh Embassy.

At 1900, the visiting minister paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing at the Lawka-Nat room of the Karaweik Hall. After the meeting, Foreign Minister Chit Hlaing held a banquet in honor of the visiting minister and his delegation. The banquet was also attended by U Ohn Kyaw, minister for labor and social welfare.

Members of the Bangladesh good-will delegation Major General R.A.M. Golam Muktadir, director general of the Bangladesh Rifles; Mr M. Anwar Hashim, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian and Pacific Affairs Division; and an official from the Bangladesh Government's news agency arrived in Rangoon on 6 April.

Meets San Yu

BK090724 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, received Anisul Islam Mahmud, minister of labor and manpower of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, at the President's Office on Windemere Road at 0900 today.

Present at the meeting together with President U San Yu were U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs; Colonel Aung Myint Baw, director general of the President's Office; and U Aung Thant, director general of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department.

Attending the meeting together with the visiting minister were Mustafizur Rahman, Bangladesh ambassador to Burma; Major General R.A.M. Golam Muktadir, director general of the Bangladesh Rifles; and M. Anwar Hashim, director general of the Foreign Ministry Southeast Asian and Pacific Affairs Division.

Meets Ye Gaung, Chit Hlaing

BK091423 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Mr Anisul Islam Mahmud, minister of labor and manpower of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, at 1500 today called on U Ye Gaung, minister for agriculture and forests and acting trade minister, at the Trade Ministry. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Trade Ministers U Ba Hla and Colonel Kyaw Tun.

At 1600, Mr Anisul Islam Mahmud visited the Foreign Ministry annex and held talks on matters of mutual interest with Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. Present at the talks along with the visiting minister were Mr Mustafizur Rahman, Bangladesh ambassador to Burma; Major General R.A.M. Golam Muktadir, director general of the Bangladesh Rifles; and Mr M. Anwar Hashim, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian and Pacific Affairs Division.

Accompanying Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing at the talks were U Hla Shwe, deputy minister for foreign affairs; U Thein Han, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department; and U Aung Thant, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department.

Earlier in the morning, the visiting Bangladesh minister and his delegation visited the Shwedagon Pagoda.

Departs 10 Apr

BK101509 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Mr Anisul Islam Mahmud, Bangladesh minister for labor and manpower, and his delegation which have been in Burma on a good-will visit left Rangoon by air at 1530 today. The visiting minister and his delegation were seen off at Rangoon airport by U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs; U Hla Shwe, deputy minister for foreign affairs; responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry; Mr Mustafizur Rahman, Bangladesh ambassador to Burma; and staff members of the Bangladesh Embassy.

At 0900 today, the visiting minister and his delegation visited the tomb of Zafar Shah on Zafar Shah Road. At 1000, they toured the National Museum on Pansodan Road.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS

BK111454 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1140 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 11 -- A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union headed by A.S. Zaytsev, head of the department for Southeast Asia, today concluded a three-day visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Sok An and Tep Hen, respectively head of the administrative department and of the department for the U.S.S.R. and East European socialist countries under the Foreign Ministry, and other Kampuchean officials. Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea was also on hand.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee, premier and minister for foreign affairs. On this occasion, the Kampuchean leader voiced full support for the peace policy of the Soviet Union aimed at putting an end to the arms race and reduction of nuclear armaments.

For his part, A.S. Zaytsev informed the Kampuchean leader of the satisfactory results of his visit to Kampuchea and expressed his joy at the fine development of the relationship between the two countries. He also spoke of the developments of the on-going Soviet-U.S. arms talks in Geneva. The Soviet delegation also met with Kong Korm, first deputy minister for foreign affairs.

POLISH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

BK111530 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1123 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 11 -- Poland supports the policy of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of stability, cooperation and peace, declared a high-ranking Polish party official in Phnom Penh Thursday morning.

Marian Wozniak, Politburo member of the Polish United Workers Party and first secretary of the party organization in Warsaw, told an SPK correspondent "from what we have heard during and after our direct contacts with the population, we can express our full admiration for the activities of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea."

"In a relatively short period of time," Marian Wozniak said, "the PRPK has surmounted many obstacles and has made important progress in stabilizing the social and economic life in Kampuchea. One can see the successful implementation of the resolutions of the fourth party congress and of the national conference of party cadres."

"The PRPK," Marian Wozniak continued, "has strengthened itself by broadening its initiatives and has step by step settled the country's economic problems, especially in agriculture, despite natural calamities."

On the efforts of the PUWP and the government and people of Poland to counter imperialist intervention, Marian Wozniak said: "Poland has seen a crisis these past years. We have overcome many obstacles raised by political moves engineered by enemies of socialism, particularly by the United States, and we have succeeded in bringing about economic and social stability, thanks partly to the assistance of fraternal socialist countries."

Marian Wozniak continued: It is in the fraternal community of the socialist countries and by closely cooperating with the parties of other socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union, and by learning from their experiences, that we can solve our own problems," Marian Wozniak pointed out. [sentence as received]

Marian Wozniak continued by speaking about relations between Poland and Kampuchea, saying that the two countries had points in common in their historical experiences. "Both countries," he said, "were seriously affected by war with innumerable losses in lives and property. Both, however, have been rebuilt and have created a socialist reality and though geographically far apart both are bound by relations of friendship and cooperation based on the same tasks, on the interests of their peoples. They are bound in the struggle for international cooperation, peace, friendship among nations, and socialism," Marian Wozniak stressed. In conclusion he said that the meeting he had with President Heng Samrin would be a step forward in strengthening the cooperation between the two parties and governments.

HENG SAMRIN BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO SRV'S LE DUAN

BK101406 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, has sent a warm greetings message to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, on his 78th birthday. The message read in part:

With your firm spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, you have arduously led the Vietnamese people's struggle all the way to permanent victories over the French colonialists, Japanese fascists, and U.S. imperialists and to the reunification of Vietnam. Under the CPV and your leadership, the heroic people and Army of Vietnam have been fighting and smashing the war of aggression waged by the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists, in order to defend the national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the SRV.

In the cause of the Cambodian people's revolution, you have made a positive contribution to strengthening and developing the Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity and special friendship. We pledge to preserve and consolidate this bond of solidarity more firmly.

We are convinced that under your leadership, the heroic Vietnamese people who have a long tradition of struggle against enemies of all stripes will score even greater victories in defending their fatherland and building progressive socialism in Vietnam. I wish you good health, long life, and success in leading the Vietnamese people's struggle for their noble revolutionary cause.

SON SANN INTERVIEWED ON STRATEGY, U.S. AID

PM111515 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 6-7 Apr 85 p 21

[Interview with Khmer People's National Liberation Front Chairman Son Sann by Pierre Beylau in Paris -- date not given]

[Text] LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: You are leaving for the United States on Monday; what is the aim of this visit?

Son Sann: An event has just taken place in the American Congress that is crucially important for us. The House of Representatives subcommittee on Asian [and Pacific] affairs has proposed that \$5 million in annual aid be granted, via Thailand, to the noncommunist Cambodian resistance movements. This initiative was taken by Mr Stephen Solarz, the Democratic chairman of this subcommittee.

We have high hopes for the success of this plan. However, it will be useful for me to explain in person to the congressmen why the United States absolutely must help the Cambodian resistance. I plan to meet with many congressmen and I hope to make them understand that it is not only a question of justice, but it is also in the free world's interest.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: Five million dollars is not much when Soviet aid to Vietnam is around \$1 billion....

Son Sann: Indeed, but the gesture is symbolic. It is a sign of awareness which we regard as fundamental. I recently had two meetings with President Reagan and he seemed very favorable to the idea of helping us. This time it is the congressmen who are taking the initiative.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: The Vietnamese have announced a partial withdrawal of their troops from Cambodia. What do you think of this?

Son Sann: They do this to us every year. They claim to reduce their force whereas the Vietnamese expeditionary corps in Cambodia has constantly increased to a level around 180,000 men. Quite obviously, it is only a rotation of troops. In fact, this so-called withdrawal is a political maneuver to deceive people. During the very fierce dry-season offensive the Vietnamese had a much greater fire power than they had in previous years. During the attack on our base in Ampil they fired up to 12,000 shells in a single day. In addition to the units stationed in Cambodia, Hanoi is using divisions based in Laos for large-scale offensives. They even brought in Pathet Lao Troops (Lao troops -- LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS editor's note).

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: Is the destruction of your rear bases in the dry season militarily serious for the resistance's future?

Son Sann: They destroyed the hive and therefore forced the bees to scatter. The bees, however, are still there and are striking everywhere. Our men, divided into more mobile units, will be even more dangerous to the Vietnamese. The civilian population, around 160,000 people, who lived under our protection, have been pushed back into Thai territory. Our forces no longer have the strength to ensure their security. They are more readily available for penetrating attacks. And do not forget that our losses were minimal.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: Was it not a mistake to try to build a kind of "Maginot line" by strengthening bases which were necessarily very vulnerable and by thus exposing yourselves to the enemy's blows in this way?

Son Sann: Militarily speaking you are right, but politically we needed the "showcase" formed by the camps. We thus showed the whole world that we existed. We proved to our compatriots that we were capable of administering the population. The military and civilian schools we created were a symbol. The Vietnamese destroyed everything, including the only remaining Jesuit school in Cambodia which was run by two priests. However, we now no longer need this showcase, the whole world has woken up to the justice of our struggle.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: How do you interpret the latest Vietnamese proposals for negotiations?

Son Sann: By asking us to remove the Khmer Rouge the Vietnamese want to divide the resistance. If Hanoi wishes to negotiate it is simple: It just has to accept the UN plan making provision for the withdrawal of foreign troops and for free elections. However, the Vietnamese in fact are still trying to eliminate us militarily and politically.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: Have you detected a change in the French Government's position?

Son Sann: Yes. The recent and scandalous Saigon trials seem to have opened the eyes of some people who were hitherto fairly receptive to the Vietnamese arguments.

PAKLAI FORCES CLAIM AMBUSHED BY THAI TROOPS

BK111424 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1418 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] According to a report from Paklai District, on 9 April the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries sent a number of troops to sneak into the neighborhood of the three villages of Mai, Kang, and Savang to fire on the people and ambush Lao local armed forces. However, they were counterattacked and forced by the local people and armed forces to retreat.

Earlier, on 3 April, Thai troops fired many artillery shells in the area of the three villages, causing some damage.

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

BK091359 Vientiane KPL in English 0855 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 9 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the LPRP CC, received here on April 8, a delegation of the Organizational Board of the CPSU led by Gasan Gasanov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic.

Kamphai Bouphe, member of the LPRP CC, first deputy-head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the LPRP CC, and Vladimir Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador to Laos, were also present on the occasion.

During the warm and cordial talk, Phoun Sipaseut welcomed the delegation on its visit to Laos. He highlighted the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries, describing this as contributing to the struggle of the socialist community against nuclear war, for peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the world.

The Soviet delegation left here in the afternoon of the same day after week-long visit. During its stay, the delegation toured various sites of projects built with Soviet assistance in Laos.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES SRV DELEGATION

BK091337 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 9 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday a visiting delegation of the Ministry of War Veterans and Social Welfare of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by its Deputy-Minister Huynh Dac Huong. Their talk centered on the cooperation in the field of war veterans and social welfare between the two countries.

The Lao vice-chairman wished the Vietnamese delegation success during its visit here, which he described as contributing to strengthening the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Vietnam.

REFUGEE EVACUATION STOPPED BY THAI MILITARY

BK120150 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Military officials unexpectedly halted evacuation of 24,000 Kampuchean civilians from a refugee camp in Ta Phraya District yesterday, saying their makeshift camp was not in immediate danger from fighting in Kampuchea. The refugees yesterday fled from the encampment known as Site 6, about two kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border after fighting broke out between the Khmer resistance guerrillas and the Vietnamese forces, about one kilometre south of the camp.

Informed sources said that some artillery shells landed near the camp Wednesday afternoon, killing one Khmer and wounding six others. The sources said several hundreds of the refugees had already trekked three kilometres to another camp further inside Thai territory after the fighting. But they were told to return to the camp.

UPI quoted military officials as saying that the battles which raged since Sunday just across the border did not threaten Site 6. However, a senior official of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) in Bangkok told THE NATION that the relief agency was concerned with the safety of the Khmer civilians. He said UNBRO is waiting for permission from Thai authorities on the border to evacuate the civilians to a safer site, about three kilometres deeper inside Thailand. Sources said that only the wounded were allowed to be moved out of Site 6 to another site known as Sombun Hill.

The Khmer civilians at Site 6 have fled from the embattled camp of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) at Nong Chan or Prey Chan which is now a contested area between the resistance forces and the Vietnamese. Chea Chhut, commander of Nong Chan camp, said yesterday the Vietnamese had poured in 14 trucks of fresh troops, six T-54 tanks and four M-113 armoured personnel carriers to areas close to the camp. Chea Chhut said the Vietnamese positions are only two kilometres from the defence perimeter of the KPNLF. He said the Vietnamese appeared bent on overrunning the camp.

Meanwhile, Commander of the First Army Region Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit told THE NATION during his visit to the border area here on Wednesday that the Vietnamese still did not have enough military capability to destroy Prey Chan camp, about 23 kms north of this key border town. Lt Gen Phichit also dismissed reports that the Vietnamese used tanks in their attack on the camp since Sunday. He said the ground was still too soft for heavy military equipment.

He said only the area around a pond dug by relief people in the camp was being occupied. He said so far, there was no violation of the Thai territory by the Vietnamese in the fighting. The commander also predicted that the next target of the Vietnamese attack is Ritthisen encampment, opposite Ban Nong Samet of Ta Phraya, about seven kms northeast of Prey Chan.

INTERVIEW WITH AIR FORCE CHIEF ON F-16'S

BK111622 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 11 Apr 85 p 3

[Column by Phutkrong: "Exclusive Interview Given by Air Force Commander in Chief Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi"]

[Excerpts] The Royal Thai Air Force chief, Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi, reportedly told newsmen to constructively present their views concerning the Air Force's plan to purchase the F-16.

He said that instead of speaking against the purchase, the press should support the plan as air power is very important for national defense. He wondered what Thailand would do if Vietnam invaded deep into Ubon Ratchathani and Udon Thani Provinces.

In order to allow both sides to have a fair chance to air their views on this matter which is of interest to the public, we contacted Air Vice Marshal Prasert Satchukon, the Air Force secretary, asking for a special interview with the Air Force chief to talk about the F-16 purchase. The following is the interview granted to us by Air Force Commander in Chief Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi on 4 April at the Air Force Command headquarters.

"First of all, I would like to remind you that the Air Force always realized that it has the responsibility to protect the country from air attack. Nowadays, there are greater threats to the country's security, especially from the border situation resulting from the fighting in Cambodia.

"In light of the problem, the government did not remain idle. It has resorted to political and diplomatic approaches. Yet, it failed to stop Vietnam's aggression. Vietnam continued with its operations against the Cambodian people and did not stop even at the Thai border. This resulted in clashes between Vietnamese and Thai soldiers. Our soldiers were killed. An example of this is the clashes at Ta Tum.

"Vietnam really poses a threat to Thailand's independence and sovereignty. Over the past 11 years, Vietnam has not scaled down its combat activities but has expanded them to Laos and Cambodia. The Thai Government tried through diplomatic and political means to have Vietnam pull out its troops. So long as the Vietnamese troops remain there, Thailand will always remain under threat and will continue to shoulder the burden of the refugee influx. In the fighting at Ta Tum, Vietnam claimed that it crossed Thailand's border because it misread the map.

"As the government is pursuing political and diplomatic means of dealing with Vietnam, which has no respect for any accepted rules or regulations, we must have our military strength in readiness to repulse intruders in case they violate our border again.

"Vietnam is 3 to 4 times stronger than we are in air power. What threatens us is its MIG-21's which have high combat capability. Vietnam can attack any target in Thailand from Laos and Cambodia. We can use our F-5 to intercept them, but we do not have enough planes. We need more airplanes to build up our air strength. In fact it is not only more planes that we need. We also need planes of higher technology to guarantee our country and people's security.

"Based on this philosophy, the Air Force has long and thoroughly studied the planes we should acquire under the present situation and has come to the conclusion that the F-16 is the most suitable.

"The Air Force realized that our national budget is very limited because heavy spending is needed to improve the welfare of the people. The Air Force therefore decided that it would use the annual budget allocated to it to purchase the F-16. It will not push the burden on the government. We will spend the annual fund allocated to us. We will not use the special budget or seek foreign loans for this project. We will spend the annual budget allocated to us in the way it would best benefit the people -- to strengthen military capability in defense of national independence and sovereignty.

"The cost of maintenance is high, of course, but not to the point that it would cause us bankruptcy. With the extra expense we expect, we will cut down on other expenses. For example, we will dissolve units of old and obsolete aircraft which are not adequate for the present situation. We will gradually reduce their number and use the cost of maintenance for the new batch we will have.

"Concerning the problem of technology of the F-16 which caused some to have concern for the danger of crashes caused by pilot blackouts -- as the F-16 is capable of turning so tightly, it can cause the pilot to black out from the drain of blood from his brain -- I would like to inform you that we have what is called a G-suit to combat this problem by blocking blood circulation step by step.

"I would also like to make clear to you that I was not solely responsible for making the decision. We have a staff, a board, set up especially for analytical research and study about this matter. I would like to remind you again that any criticism or opposition to the plan should take my point of view into consideration. I heard some doctors making comments on this issue and I wondered how they could have earned their doctorate degree. Please look at the issue from a constructive point of view. There have been many times that Thailand failed to seize good opportunities in the interest of national development just because of negative criticism like this.

"Some suggested that the money to be spent on the aircraft should be used in development of our air warning system. In fact, the development of an air warning system must go together with the development of combat aircraft. It is useless if we have an adequate warning system which can alert us to intruders, but have nothing to intercept them with. Both systems must be developed together.

"I don't want you to write in favor of me, but I would like you to present factual information to the readers. Instead of writing about unsubstantiated stories, you should base your writings on facts, on what you have obtained as informative arguments.

"I will explain this issue in detail to the press once the U.S. Congress approves the purchase. As for my expectation, I believe they will finally approve the sale to us."

SECURITY FORCES CAPTURE 3 CPM CAMPS IN SWEEP

BK120212 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] There are about 1,400-1,600 guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) who are still active in areas on the Thai-Malaysian border, informed sources in the Fourth Army Region said yesterday. The sources told THE NATION that most of the CPM guerrillas concentrate in areas around Betong District of Yala.

They said the Fourth Army Region is trying to use both military and political measures to convince the guerrillas to lay down their arms and return to the fold. The influence of the CPM has greatly declined in the past few years because of consistent military and political pressure from the Thai authorities. The sources said that the Fourth Army Region recently launched a series of military operations aimed at wiping out the remaining strongholds of the guerrillas. In the operations, Thai security forces were able to capture three strongholds of the CPM. They said the strongholds were of company size.

"In fact, all their bases have already been wiped out," one of the sources said. Meanwhile, two government soldiers were wounded Wednesday in a clash with CPM guerrillas in Betong.

Maj Kittisak Ditsawinit, chief of the operations unit of the special task force, told THE NATION that one of them was wounded in the clash at around 9 am while the other was injured when he stepped on a boobytrap. He said the scene of the clash was near a camp of the CPM which was believed to house the headquarters of the Company Three of Regiment 12. The headquarters were manned by about 150-200 armed fighters, he said. Thai soldiers have been waging a military campaign against the CPM guerrillas in Betong in coordination with the Malaysians since April 6.

PRC, U.S. USE 'THAILAND CARD' AGAINST INDOCHINA

BK110608 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 9 Apr 85

["Topical talk" by Kim Nguyen: "The Thailand Card in the Sino-U.S. Strategy Against the Revolution of the Three Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] Of late, one has noted a sudden noisy clamor by the Bangkok authorities about alleged Vietnamese provocations and intrusions into Thai territory and so forth, after which Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon publicly discussed the possibility of Thai forces fighting Vietnamese forces inside Cambodia.

To pave the way for this warlike statement by the man at the helm of the Bangkok government, Deputy Thai Army Commander Thianchai Sirisamphan earlier also said that Thai troops would launch attacks against Vietnamese forces inside Cambodia. A Thai Foreign Ministry official, in turn, spoke more aggressively that he did not rule out the possibility of Thailand reserving its right to launch hot pursuits into Cambodian territory.

In order to make their comedy of slanders against alleged Vietnamese provocations and intrusions into Thai territory more attractive, the Bangkok authorities have resorted to the trick of having their permanent UN representative send a note to the UN secretary general on this issue. Beijing and a number of Western circles quickly chimed in with the unjustifiable slanderous allegations and gross provocation by the Thai side. Of course, these slanderous and distorted statements have been strongly condemned and rejected by the Vietnamese side as well as by Cambodia and Laos through the statements of foreign ministries of the three countries.

This string of actions by the Bangkok authorities deceives no one. Instead, it has made people more aware of the clumsy orchestrating hand of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonist clique and the chiming in of a number of Western circles. It is clear that these statements were made after Thailand had appealed to various countries to give military aid to the Khmer reactionaries so they can oppose the Cambodian people and especially after the head of the Chinese state and some Chinese generals had visited Thailand.

At the request of some listeners, in our topical talk today, we would like to brief you, comrades and friends, about the attempts of the United States and the Chinese expansionist-hegemonist clique to use the Thailand card against the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries. First, we should pay attention to the internal political situation in Thailand in the recent past and its contemporary history in order to become more aware of the Bangkok administration's policy of aggression and confrontation toward the three Indochinese countries.

Over the past more than 30 years, there have been as many as 20 military coups in Thailand aimed at overthrowing various ruling governments. At present, the situation in Thailand is not stable. The ruling military circles are still seeking ways to topple one another despite the fact that since 1932 they have virtually taken turns seizing power. Military generals are, in fact, the bosses of this country. They have separate military banks and trade enterprises and control a bulk of the administration.

After the military circles is a second remarkable force, the great capitalist class represented by the 3 major parties -- Social Action Party, Chat Thai Party, and Democratic Party -- among the total of 39 political parties in Thailand.

Although these parties control an absolute majority of the House of Representatives, during the April 1983 election, they had to give in under the pressure of the military circles by accepting General Prem Tinsulanon, age 64, as prime minister.

Besides these two political forces, the great influence of Chinese residents over the economic life of this country should be taken into account. Sixty-five great capitalist families, mostly of Chinese origin, now control 75 percent of the gross social product and strongly manipulate the Thai economy. They exercise control over banking operations and exports of rice, tin, and rubber and influence all kinds of service sectors. They have planted their men in the Parliament and in various state organs. They also own the so-called Maoist Communist Party of Thailand which, when necessary, will be used as directed by Beijing's baton of command to conduct harassment and sabotage activities and exercise pressure on the Thai Government.

During the 1940's, when the Japanese fascists waged war against the imperialist countries such as Britain, France, the United States, the Netherlands, and so on and invaded many countries in Asia, Thailand immediately fell into the Japanese fascists' embrace, turning itself into a vassal state and a supply and staging base for the Japanese Army to invade its neighboring countries. Thailand also took advantage of Japan's influence to wage war against France, which was then colonizing the three Indochinese countries, forcing them to cede part of Cambodian territory in the border region which it had long coveted. When the Japanese fascists were defeated, Thailand abruptly changed its attitude, wooing the winning forces. This time, it completely followed the orbit of U.S. imperialism, which it considered a firm supporter for its reactionary policy in the region.

In 1975, when the United States was defeated in Indochina, the Bangkok authorities appeared for some time to maintain friendly relations with the three Indochinese countries. They kept talking of forgetting the past and looking at the present and the future, of building good-neighborly and friendly relations, and of respecting each other's sovereignty. This period, however, was brief. As the United States was revealing ever more clearly its scheme to return to Southeast Asia and maintain its military strength, considering this region of vital interest to itself and especially to its Asia-Pacific strategy, Thailand actively sought support from the other ASEAN member countries and enthusiastically carried out the U.S. designs.

The militarist ruling circles of Thailand have turned their own country into a fierce anticommunist instrument. In return, the United States has steadily increased military aid to Bangkok -- from tens of millions of dollars a year in the 1970's to hundreds of millions of dollars in the 1980's -- and sold modern weapons of various types to Thailand. The repeated exchanges of visits by U.S. and Thai military officials reflect the ever-tightening collusion between the two sides. Thailand had expressed willingness to allow the United States to reopen the military bases it was forced to close following its defeat in Vietnam and to use Chang Island as a supply base.

Since 1983, the United States and Thailand have repeatedly held large-scale joint military exercises such as the "Cobra Gold '83" exercise and recently, the "Cobra Gold '84" exercise, involving over 10,000 U.S. Marines and 13 Thai units totaling 5,000 soldiers and lasting for half a month. Obviously, the Bangkok authorities are again turning Thailand into a military base and an important springboard of the United States and acting as a shock force in implementing the U.S. scheme in this region.

Meanwhile, regarding China, Thailand is fast becoming a useful pawn of the Beijing authorities in opposing and sabotaging the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. Thailand's top leaders -- from the prime minister and the foreign minister to the Army's supreme commander and other top-ranking military officials -- have made many visits to Beijing, and many top Chinese leaders have taken turns visiting Bangkok. The Beijing leadership has taken full advantage of their strong point -- the force of Overseas Chinese -- and their influence over the Communist Party of Thailand to lead Thailand into their orbit.

Beijing's schemes and maneuvers in using the Thailand card were exposed fairly sufficiently in a report by former Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao in 1979. In that report, Geng Biao said: We -- meaning China -- can, on the one hand, help the Thai Communists -- meaning the Maoists -- keep their forces intact and, on the other hand, ask Kriangsak Chamanan, then prime minister of Thailand, to devoutly join us in supporting Cambodia -- meaning the Pol Potists. If necessary, we will let Thailand fight Vietnam.

Dear comrades and friends, through these documents, we can see how the United States and China have plotted to use the Thailand card and how the Bangkok authorities have relied on the umbrella of the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists and hegemonists to carry out their policy of aggression and confrontation toward the three Indochinese countries.

The cause of this reactionary policy has long existed. In the early 1800's, Thailand encroached upon and occupied a vast area of Lao territory. Within 20 years and more, from 1824 to 1851, the Thai side, under the rule of King Rama III, twice invaded Cambodia and then Vietnam. During the U.S. war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, before the 1960's and 1970's, Thailand allowed the United States to set up many military bases to perpetrate crimes against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. U.S. aircraft, including B-52's, used the huge Korat, Takhli, and U-Taphao airbases as staging points for their daily bombing and strafing raids, causing death and suffering to the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, while the Sattahip deep water port served as a naval operational base for U.S. warships engaged in harassment activities in the Eastern Sea. Thailand also sent troops to South Vietnam to join American forces in helping the Saigon puppet administration repress our people. People still remember the crimes perpetrated by the Thai queen's Cobra Division, which was duly punished by our armed forces and people in the south.

No sooner had the Chinese ruling circles exposed themselves as traitors and colluded with the U.S. imperialists in opposing and undermining the revolution of the three Indochinese countries than Thailand tried to take advantage of Beijing in an attempt to realize its expansionist policy toward these countries.

As we have already mentioned above, Thailand has long nursed an ambition to occupy the six provinces in western Cambodia -- Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong. In the dispute over ownership of the Preah Vihear temples, Thailand was extremely enraged when the World Court decided that these temples belong to Cambodia.

After the Pol Pot genocidal regime was toppled by the Cambodian people, Thailand became a sanctuary for the Cambodian reactionaries and allowed China to send aid to these reactionaries via its territory. The Thai authorities have used the Bangkok port, the Sattahip port in Rayong, and many airfields in eastern Thailand and built many more helicopter pads to transfer Cambodian reactionary forces. A network of roads stretching along and leading to the Cambodian border has been built with Chinese money. Thailand has also set up at various points along the entire border more than 20 depots to store aid reserved for the Cambodian reactionaries.

Under the label of humanitarianism and the form of refugee camps, Thailand has helped build dozens of camps and strongholds to shelter and foster the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries, allowing these groups to use Thai territory whence to penetrate Cambodia and sabotage the Cambodian revolution. According to foreign press reports, Thai officials have taken advantage of the refugee issue and humanitarian aid to pocket huge amounts of money from international relief organizations. This is one of the main reasons for their effort to fabricate and play up stories about the tense Thai-Cambodian border situation in order to fish in troubled waters.

More brazenly still, Thailand has several times mobilized troops -- up to six battalions at a given time -- supported by many tanks and artillery pieces to help the Khmer reactionaries penetrate into Cambodian territory. The intensity of these adventurous military acts of Thailand increased during March. In a single week, 485 cases of violations of Cambodian sovereignty were noted.

The Thai authorities further said that they would establish a forward command post to ensure security, but in fact it is to control the sabotage operations against the Cambodian revolution in coordination with the Khmer reactionaries.

Regarding the Lao People's Democratic Republic, acting under the strings pulled by their Chinese and American masters, on 6 June 1984, the ultrarightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles overbearingly sent troops to occupy the three Lao hamlets of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayabouri Province.

For many years now, Thailand has let the exiled Lao reactionaries use Thai territory as a base from which to persistently sabotage the Lao revolution, has set up refugee and training camps, and has armed and sent these Lao reactionaries back to Laos for several forms of sabotage activities in order to carry out its plots of harassment and subversion.

Regarding Vietnam, besides lending a hand to the U.S. puppet administration throughout our people's resistance struggle, Thailand has always implemented a hostile policy by directly supporting and fostering the Vietnamese groups in exile including the FULRO [United Front for the Struggle of Oppressed Races] to sabotage the Vietnamese revolution such as the Hoang Co Minh, Vo Dai Ton, Le Quoc Tuy, and Mai Van Hanh groups.

In Bangkok, the Thai ruling circles have further established the so-called committee for support to Indochinese resistance and have successively violated the agreements between the Vietnamese and Thai Governments on the status of residents by compelling the Vietnamese residents to accept illegal immigrant status, to be confined to an area, and to be expelled at any time from Thailand. At the same time, they have condoned terrorism against the Vietnamese residents, making the normal life of the Vietnamese residents difficult.

Dear comrades and friends, these facts indicate more clearly the close Sino-U.S. collusion in using the Thailand card to serve their plots of opposing and sabotaging the regional revolutionary forces. At the same time, we can realize more clearly Thailand's hostile plots and acts against the three Indochinese countries. The Thai authorities have strived to cause the situation of tension and confrontation in order to undermine the trend for dialogue that is developing in the region, and to continually pursue the policy of taking advantage of the Khmer reactionaries to oppose and sabotage the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. Such an attitude will certainly bring about nothing good for the Thai authorities.

AMBASSADOR TO UN SPEAKS ON NEOCOLONIALISM

BK111552 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The UN special committee for reviewing the implementation of the UN Charter regarding interests and international obligations of nations has been holding a conference at the UN Headquarters in New York since 29 March to review tasks over the past 10 years.

Addressing the conference on 8 April, Vietnamese UN Ambassador Le Kim Chung, deputy chief of the Vietnamese UN mission, highly valued the significance of the UN Charter. He stressed: The political independence of nations can be firmly maintained only through the successful establishment of their economic independence. He denounced the danger of neocolonialism, acts of using economic measures to exert political pressure, and the implementation of a policy of encirclement, blockade, and embargo to oppose progressive economic and social changes in developing countries.

Regarding Vietnam, Ambassador Le Kim Chung pointed out that over the past 10 years, after the liberation of South Vietnam from U.S. neocolonialism, the Vietnamese people have achieved and are achieving many victories in carrying out the two strategic tasks of building and defending their socialist fatherland, while opposing imperialism and Chinese expansionism-hegemonism which are undermining Vietnam in order to weaken and annex it. However, they are doomed to failure because the Vietnamese people are firmly advancing further and are overcoming all difficulties.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES EDUCATION SEMINAR

OW080800 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 8 -- A symposium on ten years of development of higher institutions and secondary vocational schools in the area formerly known as South Vietnam was held in Ho Chi Minh City on April 5-6 in celebration of the 10th anniversary of South Vietnam's liberation.

Among those attending the seminar organized by the Ministry for Higher and Secondary Vocational Education [HSVE] were Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Prof Dr Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the CPV CC and minister of HSVE, and others.

The participants heard 21 reports on the building of material basis, the training of lecturers, the combination of training with scientific researches and productive labour.

Nguyen Dinh Tu pointed to the development of the higher institutions and secondary vocational schools in south Vietnam over the past ten years, which, he said now has 39 universities and colleges with over 5,700 lecturers, including 100 professors, 340 doctors and masters of sciences, and more than 40,000 students.

The number of intermediate vocational schools now stands at 130 with over 4,000 teachers and more than 50,000 students, he went on, adding. Since 1976, tens of thousands of people graduated from these institutions have been assigned to work at various localities.

Addressing the conference, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap commended the southern universities, colleges and intermediate vocational schools for stepping their scientific researches and introducing technical progress into productive labour, thus making them worthy of the training and research centres in southern provinces.

PRC 'PLOTS AND TRICKS' ALONG BORDER AREA REVEALED

BK091311 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Do Quang and Hoang Tien Phuc: "Decoy Release Plan"]

[Text] That night, almost all of the few dozen families of Tay, Nung, and Dao tribesmen at Hoa Le Trang Hamlet, Village A, Bat Xat District, Hoang Lien Son Province, could not sleep. Throughout the night, lights stayed on in all the houses, and young men in the hamlet, accompanied by mountain guides, scoured all around with burning torches searching for Phu Ha Luy and his wife. The previous morning, as the fog was thinning, the couple had been seen, their child strapped on his mother's back, on their way to work in the terraced field. For some inexplicable reason, however, they had failed to return home by nightfall. The people of the hamlet were joined by members of the village public security force in the search for the missing Phus.

The search lasted for 2 days, but no trace of the couple and their child could be found. The people of the hamlet, especially the elders who had lived virtually all of their lives in this trouble-plagued border area, began to think that this was another perfidious act of the Chinese aggressors.

This was indeed true. While the people of the hamlet were earnestly searching for them, the couple, together with their child, were sitting at the Na Phin Security Post (China), their faces pale with fright. Ly Pha Tra, the post commander, was happily reporting over the phone to the Kim Binh public security service that a family of H'mong or Dao ethnic origin has sought refuge in China because they could not stand living in Vietnam. This report was only for the record, because Ly openly told the Kim Binh public security service chief that his commandos had only succeeded in capturing Phu Ha Luy and his wife after crossing the Vietnamese border several times and laying ambushes on the bank of a spring.

Upon hearing the report, the Kim Binh public security service chief highly praised Ly Pha Tra and ordered him to interrogate the couple immediately under his guidance to carry out a "decoy release" plan.

The Phus were questioned separately about life in Vietnam and asked for the names of exconvicts; corrupt officials; thieves; gamblers, drug addicts, smugglers; and persons holding grudges or who were dissatisfied with cadres and the village, district, and provincial administrations who might be contacted about serving China. The husband's answers were compared to the wife's to learn about their backgrounds, wishes, desires, worries, and social relations. After learning about Phu Ha Luy's shady past, Ly Pha Tra told him: We know that you like to drink rice wine and smoke opium. You have sometimes stolen rice from the cooperative and horses from the people to sell them, and you were once arrested, cautioned, jailed for several days, and kicked out of the militia force by Vietnamese authorities. Being a former village militiaman, you must, of course, be more or less familiar with the local military, political, and economic situation. Please tell us all that you know, everything past and present, in detail -- the names of all officials at the hamlet, village, and district levels; their ethnic origins, characters, and hobbies; the defense layout at the border; the weapons issued to the local troops and militiamen; and so forth. You and your wife have come to China; even though you have done so against your will, it is known that you have fled here. Now you know where you stand, and it is wisest for you to cooperate sincerely with the Chinese public security forces. If you agree to that, everything will turn out fine. If you refuse, on the other hand, you will be considered a traitor to the fatherland because you are a H'mong -- just like Mr Deng Xiaoping. It is your choice.

Ly Pha Tra tape-recorded all Phu Ha Luy's answers to his leading questions. He said the recordings were needed as binding proof, and if necessary -- meaning if Phu betrayed him -- they would be played on loudspeakers so that the people on the other side of the border could hear the conversations between Chinese security personnel and Phu Ha Luy.

For a while, Phu Ha Luy was not allowed to see his wife and child. He was taken to Kim Binh, where he was indoctrinated in the concepts of great-Han expansionism, trained in the techniques and tricks of all aspects of intelligence gathering, and fed with psychological warfare stories specially cooked up by the Chinese Public Security Service to upset social harmony and sow division among people of various nationalities. All this was in preparation for his return to Vietnam.

The "decoy release" plan had a green light.

The leaders of Kim Binh District and Na Phin Security Post (China) prepared a meal to "wine and dine" Phu Ha Luy and his wife after several weeks of separation. When the meal was almost over, the chief of Kim Binh District's public security service personally gave Phu's wife many gifts, including Shanghai velvet, valuable H'mong tribal fabrics, Peacock-brand blankets, a tiger-mark flashlight, medicines, ginseng, toys, candies, and cookies for children. They promised to arrange comfortable living quarters and good food for Phu and his wife provided Phu Ha Luy was sincere and strove to fulfill all the jobs assigned by the Chinese Public Security Service.

The first assignment was for Phu to return to his former village in Vietnam and get a pistol and ammunition from S.L., a village militiaman and secret agent planted by China in Vietnam when Chinese troops were still helping Vietnam build the "friendship" road. Once Phu Ha Luy crossed the border, each of his steps was closely watched by Ly Pha Tra's secret agents.

Phu had no difficulty getting the pistol and ammunition from S.L. (since S.L. had been told to bring the pistol to the stream bank and wait for Phu there). When Phu took the pistol to Na Phin public security post, Ly insisted that it was Phu's pistol, which he had when he was still in the militia. Ly pulled the pistol out of the holster, cocked it, and -- with reddened eyes -- pretended to be very angry. He shouted: "Traitor! You should be shot to death! However, you are forgiven for the first time, since you are of the same H'mong blood as Mr Deng." He then lowered his voice and said beguilingly: "This time, try to compensate for your past misdeed."

The Chinese Public Security Service once again arranged for Phu Ha Luy to return to Vietnam. Ly told Phu to cooperate with S.L. and kidnap a key cadre of Village A as a hostage. A party committee secretary or chairman would be better still. If this were done, Phu would be forgiven and rewarded. If caught, Phu was not to make any statement under the oath of death. Unable to refuse, Phu agreed to return to Vietnam once again.

After a week or so of walking, he reached the village where the people committee's chairman and the party committee secretary of village A were living, but Phu could not get in the village because of tight patrols and the watch maintained by the militiamen and youths. Unable to hold out any longer in the jungle, Phu had to go back to see Ly again. He said: The secretary and chairman of Village A went to a meeting in the district township and could not be kidnapped!

Knowing that Phu was lying, Ly Pha Tra ordered his soldiers to handcuff and detain Phu. Phu had to sleep on the floor without eating for a few days.

Missing his wife and child and unable to endure the hunger and cold, Phu had to ask to resume his work to compensate for his mistake and to be able to see his wife and child again, thus falling for the enemy's trick.

After several tests, the leaders of Na Phin and Kim Binh public security services arranged for Phu Ha Luy, his wife, and his child to return to Vietnam formally. They decided to "release the decoy" as planned. This time, they did not ask Phu to kidnap anybody but told Phu to follow their guidance closely by giving information on what they needed to any designated Chinese whom Phu might come across. When the villagers -- whether they H'mong, Dao, Tay, or Nung -- inquired about the situation in China, Phu should tell them that the Chinese authorities had treated him very well and were very kind toward the people of all nationalities. They further asked Phu and his wife to give many gifts to many persons in the village to sow suspicion and smear the prestige of some officials who enjoyed the people's confidence. When interrogated by the Vietnamese-public security agents, Phu and his wife had to say, as directed by the Chinese public security service, that they had been kidnapped at dagger point by Chinese reconnaissance agents as they were working in the fields and that they had had to struggle resolutely to return to Vietnam.

The Chinese spies' plots and tricks to infiltrate and undermine our ranks have been checked. In front of all the people of various nationalities in the village, Phu Ha Luy and his wife denounced the cruel plots and tricks of the Chinese aggressors.

CONFERENCE HELD ON BUILDING LOCAL ORGANIZATION

BK100621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The party Central Committee Organization Department opened a national conference in Ho Chi Minh City on 5 April to discuss the building of steadfast ward, precinct, and city party organizations. Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the party Central Committee Organization Department, chaired the conference.

Attending the conference were Comrades Doan Duy Thanh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Haiphong municipal party committee; Phan Minh Tanh, member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee; Tran Tan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; the heads and deputy heads of the party organizations of all the 40 provinces, precinct, town, special zone, and city party committees subordinate to various provinces and of 44 progressive ward party committees in the country; and the representatives of various ministries, branches, and sectors of the central government in charge of ward-related activities.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam opened the conference by underscoring the importance of linking the building of ward party organizations with the building of steadfast precincts, wards, and cities in the current stage. He disseminated a directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat on enhancing the responsibility and raising the fighting strength of various basic party organizations at the ward level and on building steadfast precinct, city, town, and ward party organizations. Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam also disseminated the party Central Committee secretary for ward party organizations and party chapters. Afterward, the conferees heard the representatives of the party organizations of the three cities of Hanoi, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh City introduce their experiences in linking the building of ward party organizations and party chapters with the building of steadfast wards. They also heard a number of reports on typical activities of various wards and precincts in Ho Chi Minh City.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON GANDHI'S ABSENCE IN BANDUNG

BK120528 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The foreign minister, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, said that he can understand Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's reason for not attending the commemoration ceremony of the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference in Bandung on 24-25 April. He added that as a new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi is definitely occupied with internal affairs of his country.

Speaking to newsmen at the Halim Perdanakusumah Airport after seeing off British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday afternoon, Minister Mokhtar disclosed that although Rajiv Gandhi will not be able to attend the ceremony, his message will be conveyed to delegates attending the meeting. Continuing, Mokhtar said that India was one of the countries that sponsored to Asian-African Conference in 1955 apart from being the leader of the Nonaligned Movement.

Meanwhile, answering a question concerning Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen's proposal that ASEAN would agree to a meeting of all opposing parties in Cambodia, Minister Mokhtar said that the proposal is good and that the Cambodians should solve their problems themselves.

SRV DEFENSE MINISTER EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TODAY

BK110846 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Minister of Defense, Commander of the Armed Forces of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, General Van Tien Dung, is expected to arrive in Jakarta on 12 April for a several day visit to Indonesia. The visit is in acceptance of the invitation of the Indonesian Armed Forces commander, General Murdani, and also to reciprocate the visit of General Murdani to Vietnam some time ago.

Apart from paying a courtesy call on President Suharto while in Indonesia, the Vietnamese Armed Forces commander will also make an observation tour of various Indonesian Armed Forces units in (?Perbaya), and Nurtanio aircraft industry in Bandung. General Van Tien Dung also plans to visit Bali.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR TO SEEK PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN EUROPE

BK101510 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, has begun a 3-week official visit to five European countries. His 20-day program covers Sweden, Austria, Finland, Norway, and Denmark. He is accompanied by three deputy ministers. It is significant that no less than 30 individuals from the Malaysian private sector are members of the visiting team. The Malaysian prime minister, apart from meeting his counterparts in the respective countries that are being visited, will address prospective investors and representatives of commercial interests.

Malaysia has always followed the policy of establishing contacts with and trading with nations, however large or small, irrespective of their ideologies on the basis of equality. Malaysia's steady economic growth and its high standard of living have always made it an attractive proposition for foreign investors. Far from having to cope with irksome restrictive practices, the foreign investors will find that the Malaysian Government offers numerous incentives that are not to be found in many other Third World countries. The economic policy is based on free enterprise with selective state participation in commerce and industry. That approach has produced good results. The Malaysian economy, which only a decade ago was based almost exclusively on agriculture and mining, is today widely diversified, and the trend is continuing. Malaysia is still the world's main exporter of natural rubber, tin, palm oil, tropical hardwoods, and pepper. Oil production is presently around 230,000 barrels per day, while 6 million tons of liquified natural gas are exported annually. But, more than the abundance of resources, it is the stable political situation and the open-door policy toward foreign capital that make Malaysia an exceptional country.

Malaysia receives less aid than many other countries in the Third World because it has achieved the status of a middle-level economy. Perhaps the only kind of assistance that Malaysia would be interested in is that of skills training and transfer of technology. In this matter, the four Nordic countries and Austria may have expertise in some fields of technology that would be of value to Malaysia in its industrialization program. The Malaysian prime minister will sign investment guarantee agreements with two countries, namely Austria and Finland. Malaysia already has double-taxation agreements with Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

The trip will also provide an opportunity to acquaint the government leaders in those nations with the Malaysian viewpoint in external issues such as Kampuchea, the Palestinian homeland problem, Antarctica, and also the ASEAN stand on international developments. All in all, the Malaysian prime minister's visit will lead to close relations between Malaysia and the Nordic nations and Austria.

SINGAPOREFRENCH PREMIER HOLDS TALKS WITH DEPUTY PREMIER

BK051123 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The visiting French prime minister, Mr Laurent Fabius, has met the first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong. During their 40-minute meeting, they discussed the political situation in ASEAN and the Cambodian issue.

Speaking to reporters later, Mr Goh said they discussed the defense relationship between the two countries and the possibility for acquiring aircraft from France. He did not elaborate. Mr Goh said Mr Fabius touched on the French investment in Singapore and about using Singapore as a platform for exports to China and countries in the region.

Meets With Lee

BK061345 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] The visiting French prime minister, Mr Laurent Fabius, met Mr Lee Kuan Yew for 2 hours at the Istana [Palace] this afternoon. Mr Fabius was accompanied by the minister for research and technology, Mr Hubert Curien; the minister delegate for youth and sports, Mr Alain Calmat; and the French ambassador to Singapore, Mr Jacques Berniere. Also present from the Singapore side were the minister for trade and industry, Dr Richard Hu, and the acting labor minister, Mr Lee Yock Swan.

Earlier, Mr Fabius addressed the Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry. He said that there was room for improvement in economic relations between France and Singapore. France represents less than two percent of foreign trade and one percent of foreign investments in the republic. He called for an increase in cooperation in the area of trade, industry, and technology.

TRADE OFFICE, 2 TRADE MISSIONS TO PRC PLANNED

HK110720 Hong Kong AFP in English 0617 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Singapore, April 11 (AFP) -- Singapore's Trade Development Board (TDB) plans to set up a trade office in Shanghai and send two trade missions to China as part of its drive to secure a larger share of the growing China market.

Lee Ying Cheun, TDB chief executive, told the press that the Chinese authorities have already approved it's request for opening the Shanghai office. He said the first mission, comprising companies capable of extending technical expertise to Chinese factories, would leave next month and another electronics industry mission would leave in June.

TDB has set up a commercial representative office in Beijing since 1981. A third office is expected to be opened in Canton or Hong Kong by next year. The TDB will also participate in a marine technology fair in Shanghai and an Asia-Pacific international trade fair in Beijing next November.

Mr Lee said the task of TDB was help to identify the opportunities prevailing in the China market to companies in Singapore. Services sought by China included construction and engineering, exhibition services, industrial plant engineering, marine and ocean engineering and health care services.

Singapore's growing investment in China is currently estimated at more than 900 billion Singapore dollars (400 U.S.).

GUERRILLA LEADERS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE IN MINDANAO

HK120858 Hong Kong AFP in English 0825 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Zamboanga Peninsula, Philippines, April 12 (AFP) -- Leftist underground leaders pledged to step up their military and political campaign in coming months, and predicted "victory" in Mindanao in a few years, in an unprecedented press conference here.

Deep in the hinterland of this western flank of Mindanao Island, confident insurgents took a day off from their armed struggle Tuesday to rendezvous with journalists.

The communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), which unites various dissident groups, said victory was in sight and that its armed and political campaign in Mindanao would escalate further in the coming months.

The CPP and NPA form the main pillars of the NDF. Its campaign is most advanced in the southern island of Mindanao, the country's second largest, where rugged terrain and a depressed economy offer fertile ground for revolution. "In a few more years' time, the movement is about to achieve victory," said the slightly built, mild-mannered chairman of the NDF's provisional council for Mindanao, who identified himself as Lucas Fernandez, 32. He said bigger NPA attacks in remote areas would be coupled with intensified political action in the cities in the next few months. He added there were "over 20,000 red fighters" -- NPA regulars -- nationwide, of which 10,000 had high-powered rifles (HPR's). Some 9,000, including 2,000 with HPR's, were in Mindanao.

Officials and diplomats in Manila estimate the NPA regulars at 12,000, and agree that the greatest concentration of forces is in Mindanao.

Mr Fernandez said the nationwide movement expected to achieve a "strategic stalemate" with government forces in three to five years -- jibing with U.S. Defense Department estimates that the NPA could win in five years if present trends continued.

Only six days before the press conference, some of the NPA men guarding the temporary camp took part in simultaneous raids on four nearby towns. Transport strikes last year crippled Mindanao cities, especially Davao in the southeast, the center of dissidence.

As NPA sentries ringed the site, a panel of 11 -- seven NDF Mindanao Council members representing various social classes and sectors, and delegates of the CPP and NPA -- sat around a rough wooden table in a makeshift hut.

The journalists from Manila, more than 700 kilometers (435 miles) north of here, had trekked with guides for two to five hours from different points through coconut plantations, wooded areas, and rivers.

NDF panel members included a churchman, a medical worker, and a Moslem. Those who could not risk recognition due to their occasional appearances in urban centers covered their faces with colorful native shawls and glasses.

Guerrillas, who appeared relaxed throughout the proceedings, posed with the panel for photographs with a map of Mindanao behind. The hosts slaughtered a calf and a pig, and girls from nearby villages helped guerillas cook.

During a break, an "undersized company" of about 50 NPA guerillas showed the journalists some marching exercises and ambush maneuvers. Some shied away from cameras, others smiled. "Send us a picture," one said. The Filipino commands used during arms drills were exactly the same used by the Philippine military. The guerillas, many of them barefoot, were armed with M-16 armalites, M-1 garands and M-203's -- armalites with grenade launchers.

Most NPA arms are seized from the military in ambushes and raids. Some of the NPA men wore military fatigues of slain soldiers and militiamen.

In a prepared statement, the NDF said its forces had established 59 guerilla fronts out of the country's 73 provinces, and that 19 of these fronts were in Mindanao, covering 2,700 villages and over 200 towns and cities.

MILITARY INTENSIFIES OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN SAMAR

HK121120 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The military today announced the capture of 68 suspected members of the New People's Army and the fall of three huge rebel training camps in San Roque, northern Samar. Reports said the dissidents were rounded up during a series of raids on suspected NPA warehouses in the past few days. The intensified military operations during the first quarter of this year also resulted in the killing of 13 rebels and the capture of 2 others.

IMELDA MARCOS, USSR AMBASSADOR DISCUSS BARTER TRADE

HK111224 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The Philippines and the Soviet Union will formulate a new barter trade agreement to expand the existing bilateral trade relations between the two countries. The full report from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] The proposed barter trade and the list of products for exchange between the two countries were discussed by the first lady and human settlements minister, Imelda Amulinez Marcos, and Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Sholmov who called on her today at Malacanang. The establishment of a barter trade agreement was made to Mrs Marcos by Ambassador Sholmov in response to a previous call on the first lady for the widening of trade and cultural exchanges between the Philippines and the Soviet Union. [sentence as heard] In receiving the Soviet envoy, Mrs Marcos thanked him for the fast action taken by the Russian Embassy in expanding trade relations between the two countries. Things are coming up fast and the Philippines intends to do its share, Mrs Marcos said, adding that the Philippines is aware of the new Soviet leader's commitment for stronger ties between the Philippines and the Soviet Union.

The first lady was referring to the new Soviet leadership led by Mikhail Gorbachev whom she met together with other world leaders during the funeral rites for the late Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow last month. Ambassador Sholmov said the details of the proposed barter trade agreement would be taken up by trade officials of both countries in future meetings to be held either in Manila or Moscow. Aside from discussing the trade relations between Manila and Moscow, the Soviet envoy also presented to the first lady a draft agreement for the proposed extension of an RP-USSR cultural agreement.

The original document was signed by Mrs Marcos together with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Moscow in 1978. The Soviet envoy said he is presenting the draft proposal to Mrs Marcos in her capacity as the honorary president of the RP-USSR Friendship Society and as the patroness of art and culture in the Philippines.

Mrs Marcos informed Ambassador Sholmov of what she described as a sad but fruitful trip recently to the Soviet Union. She told the Soviet ambassador of her productive talks with the Soviet leaders led by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Prime Minister Gorbachev to whom she conveyed the best wishes of President Marcos and the Filipino people for a successful (?term). [end recording]

MARCOS ASKS ALL SECTORS' HELP IN ECONOMIC RECOVERY

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[Text] President Marcos yesterday [10 April] underscored the need for total cooperation by all sectors of the population, including the military, the civil government, and the citizenry, in the economic recovery program of the country, which he said is also tied up with the government's security efforts. The president stressed this point during the mass affiliation with the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan of former opposition ward leaders from Benguet at Malacanang's ceremonial hall. The affiliation ceremonies topped the president's busy day, which started with a farewell call by British Ambassador and Mrs Michael Morgan, followed by a call by U.S. Senator John Kerry, and the interview of a SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER correspondent. During the more than 6-hour activities, the president did not take time out.

Assemblyman Samuel Dangwa and his ward leaders pledged their loyalty to the president personally because, as Dangwa said, there is no better leader to follow than our country's leadership. Dangwa pointed out that they practice politics in Benguet in a unique way in the sense that after elections, protagonists [as received] get together to work for the good of the province.

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